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ABSTRACT

This study examined campus crime and security at postsecondary institutions in the United States. It is based on an April 1996 survey of 1,303 less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year postsecondary institutions in the Postsecondary Education Quick Information System panel that participate in Title IV financial aid programs. A total of 1,218 institutions responded to the survey. During each of the 3 years covered by the survey (1992, 1993, and 1994), institutions reported about 10,000 violent crimes and almost 40,000 property crimes. For 1994, less that 0.5 percent of institutions reported a murder on campus, 12 percent reported robbery, and 18 percent reported aggravated assault. On-campus arrests for liquor law violations, drug abuse violations, and weapons possessions were reported by about 10 percent of the institutions in each of the 3 years. The Campus Security Act of 1990 requires postsecondary institutions to publish and distribute an annual security report, and nearly 87 percent compiled such a report. Various other crime and campus security statistics are included. Three appendixes provide Federal Bureau of Investigation uniform crime reporting definitions, tables of standard errors, and a copy of the survey questionnaire. (MDM)

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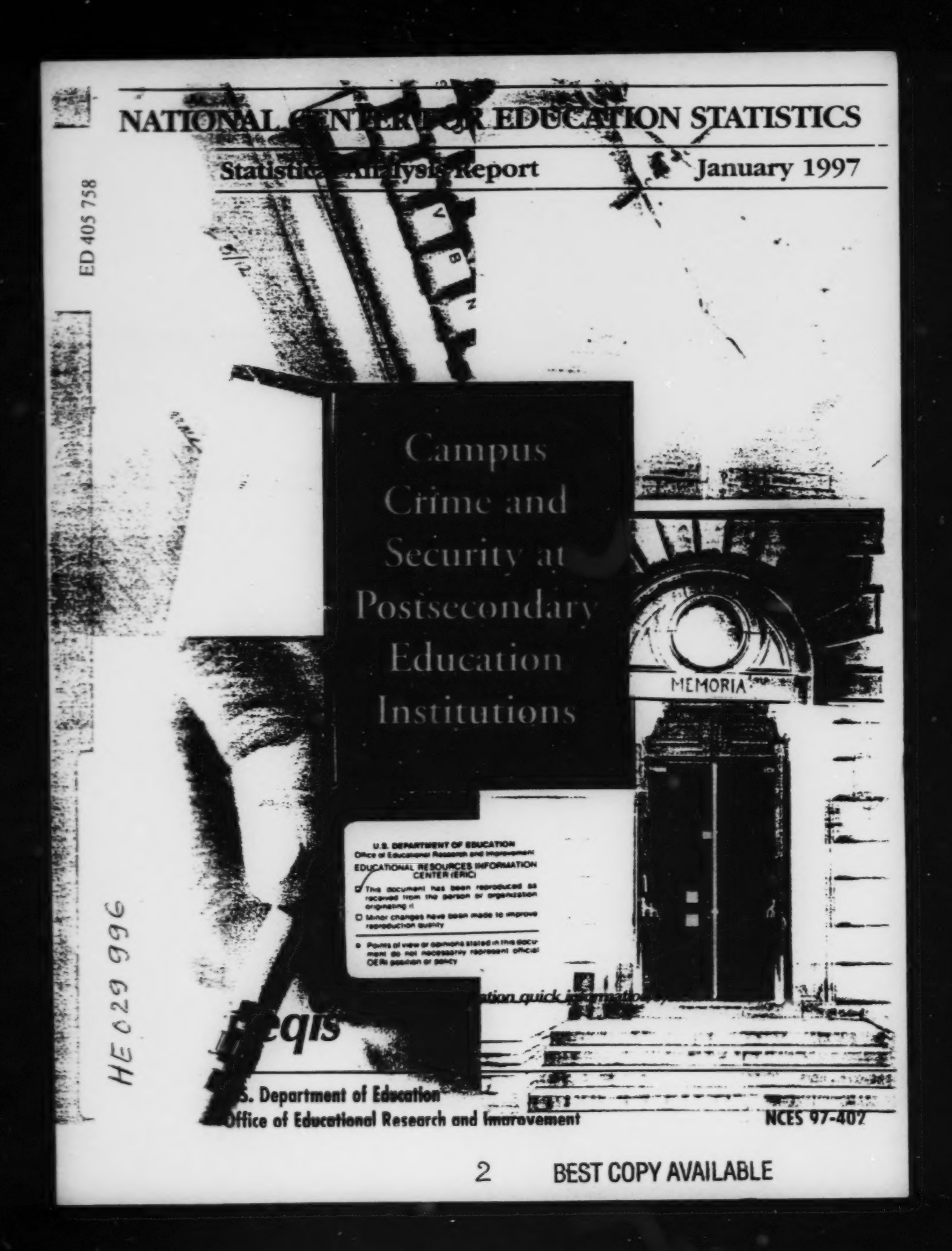
Statistical Analysis Report

January 1997

Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions



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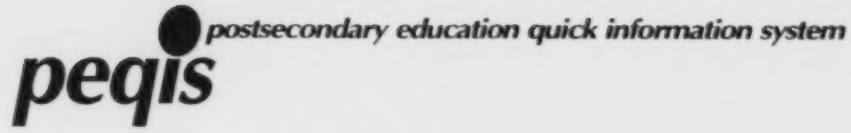

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Executive Summary

Background

In the 1980s, concern grew about crime and security at the nation's postsecondary institutions. Such institutions traditionally had been considered to be safe havens where students could focus on their studies. However, a number of high profile violent crimes on college campuses changed that perception. Such concerns led Congress to pass legislation regarding campus security and crime reporting at postsecondary institutions.

The Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act (Public Law 101-542) was signed into law in November 1990 and amended several times in subsequent years. Title II of this Act is known as the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990. This Act requires institutions participating in the student financial aid programs under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to disclose information about campus safety policies and procedures and to provide statistics concerning whether certain crimes took place on campus.

In addition, the Act requires the Secretary of Education to make a one-time report to Congress on campus crime statistics. To provide information for the Secretary's report, the Office of Postsecondary Education and the National Institute on Postsecondary Education, Libraries, and Lifelong Learning, U.S. Department of Education, requested that the National Center for Education Statistics conduct a survey on campus crime and security at postsecondary education institutions. The survey collected information from institutions about campus crime statistics for 1992, 1993, and 1994; annual security reports compiled by institutions; and campus security procedures and programs. This survey was the first attempt to gather such information from a nationally representative sample of postsecondary institutions. The results of this survey provide the first national estimates about campus crime and security and allow comparisons to be made between various kinds of institutions.

The survey was conducted in spring 1996 using the Postsecondary Education Quick Information System (PEQIS). The survey included public, private nonprofit, and private for-profit postsecondary education institutions at all levels (less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year, including graduate-level) that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs, since these are the institutions to which the Campus Security Act applies. This very diverse group of institutions includes universities, baccalaureate colleges, 2-year and community colleges, graduate and professional schools (including law, medical,

and clinical psychology schools), trade and technical schools, nursing and allied health schools, Bible colleges and seminaries, and other postsecondary schools such as cosmetology and business schools. About a third of the postsecondary institutions to which the Campus Security Act applies are for-profit less-than-2-year institutions. This group of institutions includes many cosmetology schools, vocational-technical institutes, business and computer processing schools, and health careers schools (e.g., vocational and practical nursing, x-ray technology, and training for medical and dental assistants). These institutions, most of which enroll fewer than 200 students, are very different from traditional colleges and universities. It is therefore important to keep in mind the diverse nature of the postsecondary institutions covered by the Campus Security Act (and thus included in this PEQIS survey) when interpreting the survey results.

The distributions of postsecondary institutions that participate in federal Title IV programs and the enrollments of students at those institutions vary widely. Although for-profit less-than-2-year institutions account for 31 percent of institutions that participate in Title IV, they enroll 2 percent of the students. The largest proportions of students attend public 4-year (40 percent of students) and public 2-year institutions (36 percent of students), although these institutions account for 9 percent and 18 percent, respectively, of institutions that participate in Title IV. Private 4-year institutions account for 23 percent of institutions, and enroll 19 percent of the students. Similarly, while 40 percent of postsecondary institutions that participate in Title IV have enrollments of less than 200 students and an additional 24 percent of institutions enroll 200-999 students, half of the postsecondary students in Title IV institutions attend institutions that enroll 10,000 or more students and an additional 31 percent of students attend institutions that enroll 3,000 to 9,999 students. Thus, while most institutions are small, most students attend large institutions. Campus housing shows a similar pattern: while 66 percent of institutions that participate in Title IV do not have any campus housing, 60 percent of students in Title IV institutions attend institutions that have some campus housing.

These relationships between institutional characteristics and enrollment have important implications for the interpretation of the survey results. This PEQIS survey was directed to institutions, and the results are thus presented as institution-level information (e.g., the percentage of institutions with a particular campus security service or program). However, because of the differences in the distributions of institutions and enrollments by institutional characteristics, the institution-level information does not represent

the number of students affected. Occasionally, student information is provided to put the institutional data in context, but since the survey was directed to institutions, not students, institutions are the appropriate reference for the survey results.

Moreover, it is important to understand that the analysis variables of institutional type and size, and percentage of students in campus housing are related to each other. For example, 99 percent of for-profit less-than-2-year institutions do not have campus housing, and 84 percent of these institutions enroll less than 200 students; 80 percent of public 4-year institutions have campus housing, and 76 percent of these institutions enroll 3,000 or more students. Because of these relationships, differences on survey items tend to covary by these analysis variables.

The presence of campus housing also may be related to campus crime rates. For example, students who reside in campus housing are potential victims of on-campus crime 24 hours a day. These students have a different risk pattern than students who commute to campus for a few hours a week.

It is also important to remember that the crime statistics reported are for occurrences of crime on campus (whether the victims were students, staff, or campus visitors), and do not include crimes committed against students at off-campus locations. The final regulations[1] define a campus as follows. A campus is (1) any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes; (2) any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization recognized by the institution; or (3) any building or property controlled by the institution, but owned by a third party.

It should also be noted that the crime statistics only reflect crimes that were reported. The Campus Security Act requires institutions to report statistics for specified on-campus crimes that were reported to local police agencies or to any official of the institution with significant responsibility for student and campus activities. Other crimes may have occurred on campus, but gone unreported. For example, forcible sex offenses are widely considered to be vastly underreported crimes, both in the community and on campuses.

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[1] *Federal Register*, April 24, 1994, Vol. 59, No. 82.

Campus Crime Statistics

The Campus Security Act requires postsecondary institutions to report about the occurrence on campus of various crimes. Violent crimes (murder, forcible sex offenses, robbery, or aggravated assault) were reported by about a quarter of the institutions in each of the 3 years (1992, 1993, 1994). For 1994, less than 0.5 percent reported a murder on campus, 9 percent reported incidents of forcible sex offenses, 12 percent reported robbery, and 18 percent reported aggravated assault. Property crimes (which here includes only burglary and motor vehicle theft, since these are the only property crimes the Act requires institutions to report) were reported by about two-fifths of the institutions in each of the 3 years. According to 1994 statistics, 37 percent had experienced burglary on campus, while 23 percent reported at least one motor vehicle theft. The percentage of institutions reporting occurrences of violent and property crimes varied greatly by institutional type, whether the institution had campus housing, and the size of the institution. Public 4-year institutions, those with campus housing, and larger institutions were more likely to report occurrences of both violent and property crimes than were other types of institutions, those without campus housing, and smaller institutions. For example, one or more violent crimes were reported by 78 percent of public 4-year institutions, about half of institutions with campus housing, and 84 percent of institutions with 10,000 or more students, compared with 3 percent of for-profit less-than-2-year institutions, 12 percent of institutions without campus housing, and 7 percent of institutions with less than 200 students. Similarly, property crimes were reported by 84 percent of public 4-year institutions, two-thirds to three-quarters of institutions with campus housing, and 96 percent of institutions with 10,000 or more students, compared with 14 percent of for-profit less-than-2-year institutions, 30 percent of institutions without campus housing, and 18 percent of institutions with less than 200 students.

During each of the 3 years, institutions reported a total of about 10,000 violent crimes and almost 40,000 property crimes. For 1994, the individual crime composition for violent crimes was about 20 murders, about 1,300 forcible sex offenses, 3,100 robberies, and 5,100 cases of aggravated assault. In the property crime category, institutions reported 28,800 burglaries and 9,000 motor vehicle thefts in 1994.

To put the crime numbers into context, they were converted to crime rates per 1,000 students. In 1994, the overall violent crime rate was 0.65 per 1,000 students, with individual rates of 0.001 per 1,000 for murder, 0.09 per 1,000 for forcible sex offenses, 0.21 per 1,000 for robbery, and 0.35 per 1,000 for aggravated assault. Property crime

rates were 2.57 per 1,000 in 1994--1.96 per 1,000 for burglary and 0.61 per 1,000 for motor vehicle theft. Crime rates for both violent and property crimes increased as the amount of campus housing increased (from no campus housing through less than 25 percent in campus housing to 25 percent or more students living in campus housing); violent and property crime rates also tended to be higher in smaller institutions compared with larger ones. For example, the overall violent crime rate in 1994 was 0.29 per 1,000 students at institutions without campus housing compared with 1.13 per 1,000 at institutions with 25 percent or more of students in campus housing. By institutional size, the violent crime rate was 2.37 per 1,000 at institutions with less than 200 students compared with 0.53 per 1,000 at institutions with 10,000 or more students.

On-campus arrests for liquor law violations, drug abuse violations, and weapons possessions were reported by about 10 percent of the institutions in each of the 3 years. Public 4-year institutions, those with campus housing, and larger institutions were more likely to report arrests for all three crimes than were other types of institutions, those without campus housing, and smaller institutions. For example, arrests for liquor law violations in 1994 were reported by 63 percent of public 4-year institutions, a third of institutions with campus housing, and 56 percent of institutions with 10,000 or more students, compared with less than 0.5 percent of for-profit less-than-2-year institutions, 3 percent of institutions without campus housing, and 1 percent of institutions with less than 200 students.

On-campus arrests for liquor law violations were much more common than for drug abuse violations or weapons possessions. In 1994, institutions reported about 20,400 arrests for liquor law violations, about 7,200 arrests for drug abuse violations, and about 2,000 arrests for weapons possessions. To put the number of on-campus arrests into context, they were converted into arrest rates per 1,000 students. In 1994, there were an estimated 1.40 on-campus arrests per 1,000 students for liquor law violations, 0.50 arrests per 1,000 students for drug abuse violations, and 0.13 arrests per 1,000 students for weapons possessions. On-campus arrests per 1,000 students for liquor law and drug abuse violations generally were higher for public 4-year than for other types of institutions, and were higher for institutions with more campus housing. For example, 1994 arrests for liquor law violations were 2.84 per 1,000 students at public 4-year institutions compared with 0.03 per 1,000 students at for-profit less-than-2-year institutions, and were 0.09 per 1,000 students at institutions without campus housing compared with 3.00 arrests per 1,000 students at institutions with 25 percent or more of students in campus housing.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)/National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) definitions, which the Campus Security Act specifies are to be used for compiling the crime statistics, were used by 40 percent of the institutions; state crime definitions by 45 percent of institutions; and other definitions by 16 percent of institutions. Use of definitions varied greatly by institutional characteristics. While 83 percent of public 4-year, 61 percent of private 4-year, and 48 percent of public 2-year institutions used the FBI definitions, 24 percent or fewer of the private 2-year and the less-than-2-year institutions used these definitions. About two-thirds of the institutions with campus housing used the FBI definitions, compared with 26 percent of institutions without campus housing. Larger institutions used the FBI definitions more frequently than did smaller institutions. Most institutions that did not use the FBI definitions used state crime definitions instead, although 20 to 28 percent of the private 2-year and the less-than-2-year institutions, institutions with no campus housing, and institutions with less than 200 students used some other set of definitions. Fewer than 10 percent of public 2-year and 4-year and private 4-year institutions, institutions with campus housing, and institutions with 1,000 or more students used some other set of definitions.

The relationship between institutional size and use of the various definitions produces some interesting student-level comparisons. Since most students attend larger institutions (i.e., institutions with 3,000 or more students), about three-quarters (73 percent) of students attended institutions that used the FBI definitions, 24 percent attended institutions that used state crime definitions, and 4 percent attended institutions that used some other set of definitions. Thus, the majority of students attended institutions using the mandated FBI definitions, and most of the remaining students attended institutions using state crime definitions.

Annual Security Reports

The Campus Security Act requires postsecondary institutions to publish and distribute an annual security report containing information about campus security policies and crime statistics. The report is to be distributed annually to all current students and employees and, upon request, to prospective students and employees. Most institutions (87 percent) compiled an annual campus security report, although the proportion ranged from 64 percent of other less-than-2-year institutions to 98 percent of public 4-year institutions. Larger institutions were more likely than smaller institutions to prepare these annual security reports, ranging from 76 percent of those with less than 200 students to 100 percent of those

with 10,000 or more students. Almost all students (98 percent) attended institutions that compiled annual security reports. The most prevalent method of compiling the report was as a stand-alone publication about campus security, a practice at 70 percent of the institutions that issued annual reports. About half the institutions that issued these reports included the crime information within the body of another student or employee publication, either in addition to, or instead of, the stand-alone publication. One-fifth published security report information in the campus newspaper, 6 percent used an electronic format, and 9 percent used other formats for publishing the information.

Making the security report information available at student orientation, registration, and/or at other student activities was the most prevalent method of disseminating this information (used by 85 percent of the institutions that compile annual security information). About two-thirds of institutions that compile annual security information made the information available in various offices and/or building lobbies around the institution (67 percent), mailed the information on request to prospective students and/or employees (64 percent), or mailed the information on request to current students and/or employees (60 percent). Half of the institutions that have campus housing distributed the information in student residence halls.

Campus Security Procedures and Programs

The Campus Security Act was intended, in part, to encourage postsecondary institutions to put more emphasis on campus safety and on crime prevention services and programs. One way that institutions can work towards the prevention of crime on campus is through services or programs that foster campus safety. About two-thirds of all institutions limit access to academic buildings during nights and weekends (64 percent), give safety presentations to campus groups (64 percent), and publish and post safety reminders on campus (63 percent). Almost half have night-time escort services (48 percent), foot or bicycle patrols by security personnel (46 percent), or emergency phone systems (45 percent). One-third have victim's assistance programs, and 12 percent have night-time shuttle bus or van services. Most institutions with campus housing (90 percent) indicated that they limited access to residence halls. The majority of institutions with these services or programs stated that they had instituted or improved the services in the last 5 years.

The percentage of institutions offering various campus safety services or programs varied by institutional type and size, and the presence of campus housing. The general pattern was that public 4-

year institutions most frequently offered the various services or programs, followed by private 4-year and public 2-year institutions. Less-than-2-year institutions tended to offer these programs and services much less frequently than other types of institutions. Institutions with campus housing were more likely to offer the various services or programs than were institutions without campus housing, and larger institutions were more likely than smaller ones to offer the services or programs. For example, foot or bicycle patrols by security personnel were offered by more than 93 percent of public 4-year institutions, 95 percent of institutions with 10,000 or more students, and about 80 percent of institutions with campus housing, compared with 6 percent of for-profit less-than-2-year institutions, 17 percent of institutions with less than 200 students, and 29 percent of institutions without campus housing.

Also, within the last 5 years between half and two-thirds of institutions had increased lighting in various locales--within campus buildings (51 percent) to within parking lots and structures (66 percent). Public and private 4-year and public 2-year institutions generally were more likely to have increased lighting levels than other types of institutions, as were institutions with campus housing and larger institutions compared with those without campus housing and smaller institutions. For example, 96 percent of public 4-year institutions and 94 percent of institutions with 10,000 or more students had improved lighting on campus grounds and walkways, compared with 30 percent of for-profit less-than-2-year institutions and 36 percent of institutions with less than 200 students.

The results of this survey provide the first national estimates about campus crime and security. They allow comparisons to be made between various types of institutions and provide the context for interpreting the campus crime and security information furnished to the public by individual institutions.

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1. Background

In the 1980s, concern grew about crime and security at the nation's postsecondary institutions. Such institutions traditionally had been considered to be safe havens where students could focus on their studies. However, a number of high profile violent crimes on college campuses changed that perception. Such concerns led Congress to pass legislation regarding campus security and crime reporting at postsecondary institutions.

The Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act (Public Law 101-542) was signed into law in November 1990 and amended several times in subsequent years. Title II of this Act is known as the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990. It requires institutions participating in the student financial aid programs under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to disclose information about campus safety policies and procedures and to provide statistics concerning whether certain crimes took place on campus. Final regulations for the law were published by the U.S. Department of Education in April 1994, with technical amendments published in June 1995. Under the Act, by September 1 of each year institutions must publish and distribute to current and prospective students and employees an annual security report that includes

- Statistics concerning the occurrence on campus of certain criminal offenses reported to campus officials; and

- Statements about campus law enforcement policies, campus security education and prevention programs, alcohol and drug policies, sexual assault education and prevention programs, procedures for reporting sexual assaults, and procedures for handling reports of sexual assault.

The Act also requires institutions to provide a timely warning to the campus community about crimes that are considered to represent a continuing threat to students and employees. This warning must be done in a manner that will aid in the prevention of similar crimes.[2]

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[2] Information excerpted from the testimony of David A. Longanecker, Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education, to the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, Training, and Life-Long Learning on June 6, 1996, and from the *Federal Register*, April 24, 1994, Vol. 59, No. 82.

In addition, the Act requires the Secretary of Education to make a one-time report to Congress on campus crime statistics. To provide information for the Secretary's report, the Office of Postsecondary Education and the National Institute on Postsecondary Education, Libraries, and Lifelong Learning, U.S. Department of Education, requested that the National Center for Education Statistics conduct a survey on campus crime and security at postsecondary education institutions. The survey collected information about campus crime statistics, annual security reports compiled by institutions, and campus security procedures and programs. This is the first time such information has been gathered from a nationally representative sample of postsecondary institutions. The results of this survey provide the first national estimates about campus crime and security and allow comparisons to be made between various kinds of institutions.

The survey was conducted in spring 1996 by the National Center for Education Statistics using the Postsecondary Education Quick Information System (PEQIS). PEQIS is designed to collect limited amounts of policy-relevant information on a quick-turnaround basis from a previously recruited, nationally representative sample of postsecondary institutions. PEQIS surveys are generally limited to two to three pages of questions with a response burden of 30 minutes per respondent.[3] The survey was mailed to the PEQIS survey coordinators at 1,017 2-year and 4-year postsecondary institutions in the PEQIS panel, and to the chief executive officer (CEO) at a supplementary sample of 505 less-than-2-year postsecondary institutions, for a total sample of 1,522 institutions. Coordinators and CEOs were told that the survey was designed to be completed by the person at the institution most knowledgeable about the institution's security procedures and crime statistics.

The survey included public, private nonprofit, and private for-profit postsecondary education institutions at all levels (less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year, including graduate-level) that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs, since these are the institutions to which the Campus Security Act applies. This very diverse group of institutions includes universities, baccalaureate colleges, 2-year and community colleges, graduate and professional schools (including law, medical, and clinical psychology schools), trade and technical schools, nursing and allied health schools, Bible colleges and seminaries, and other postsecondary schools such as cosmetology and business schools. About a third of the

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[3] Additional information about PEQIS is presented in the methodology section of this report.

postsecondary institutions to which the Campus Security Act applies are for-profit less-than-2-year institutions. This group of institutions includes many cosmetology schools, vocational-technical institutes, business and computer processing schools, and health careers schools (e.g., vocational and practical nursing, x-ray technology, and training for medical and dental assistants). These institutions, most of which enroll fewer than 200 students, are very different from traditional colleges and universities. It is therefore important to keep in mind the diverse nature of the postsecondary institutions covered by the Campus Security Act (and thus included in this PEQIS survey) when interpreting the survey results.

The distributions of institutions that participate in federal Title IV programs and the enrollments of students at those institutions vary widely (see table 1). Although for-profit less-than-2-year institutions account for 31 percent of institutions that participate in Title IV, they enroll 2 percent of the students. The largest proportions of students attend public 4-year (40 percent of students) and public 2-year institutions (36 percent of students), although these institutions account for 9 percent and 18 percent, respectively, of institutions that participate in Title IV. Similarly, while 40 percent of institutions that participate in Title IV have enrollments of less than 200 students and an additional 24 percent of institutions enroll 200-999 students, half of the postsecondary students in Title IV institutions attend institutions that enroll 10,000 or more students and an additional 31 percent of students attend institutions that enroll 3,000 to 9,999 students. Thus, while most institutions are small, most students attend large institutions. Campus housing shows a similar pattern: while 66 percent of institutions that participate in Title IV do not have any campus housing, 60 percent of students in Title IV institutions attend institutions that have some campus housing.

These relationships between institutional characteristics and enrollment have important implications for the interpretation of the survey results. This PEQIS survey was directed to institutions, and the results are thus presented as institution-level information (e.g., the percentage of institutions with a particular campus security service or program). However, because of the differences in the distributions of institutions and enrollments by institutional characteristics, the institution-level information does not represent the number of students affected. Occasionally, student information is provided to put the institutional data in context, but since the survey was directed to institutions, not students, institutions are the appropriate reference for the survey results.

Table 1.--Number and percent of postsecondary institutions in the nation that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs, and the number and percent of students enrolled at those institutions in fall 1994, by institutional characteristics

Institutional characteristic	Institutions		Students	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All institutions[1]	6,310	100	14,773,170	100
Type				
For-profit less-than-2-year	1,950	31	223,400	2
Other less-than-2-year	310	5	163,870	1
Public 2-year	1,110	18	5,353,270	36
Private 2-year	870	14	280,870	2
Public 4-year	590	9	5,877,460	40
Private 4-year	1,470	23	2,874,300	19
Percent of students in campus housing				
No campus housing	4,160	66	5,931,660	40
Less than 25 percent	800	13	4,446,010	30
25 percent or more	1,350	21	4,395,510	30
Metropolitan status[2]				
Large city	1,570	25	4,207,800	29
Mid-size city	1,690	27	4,521,900	31
Urban fringe	1,500	24	3,387,630	23
Town or rural	1,470	24	2,511,960	17
Institutional size (enrollment)				
Less than 200	2,500	40	195,190	1
200 to 999	1,530	24	735,370	5
1,000 to 2,999	1,040	16	1,936,610	13
3,000 to 9,999	830	13	4,536,080	31
10,000 or more	420	7	7,369,920	50

[1]Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

[2]Analyses by metropolitan status exclude institutions in Puerto Rico, since the Bureau of the Census does not assign locale codes for Puerto Rico.

NOTE: Percents may not sum to 100 and numbers may not sum to totals because of rounding. The numbers of students have been rounded to the nearest 10. The number of students was obtained from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System 1994 Fall Enrollment file.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

Key Features of the Campus Security Act

The crime statistics reported are for occurrences of crime on campus (whether the victims were students, staff, or campus visitors), and do not include crimes committed against students at off-campus locations. The final regulations[4] define a campus as follows. A campus is (1) any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes; (2) any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization recognized by the institution; or (3) any building or property controlled by the institution, but owned by a third party.

It should also be noted that the crime statistics only reflect crimes that were reported. The Campus Security Act requires institutions to report statistics for specified on-campus crimes that were reported to local police agencies or to any official of the institution with significant responsibility for student and campus activities. Other crimes may have occurred on campus, but gone unreported. For example, forcible sex offenses are widely considered to be vastly underreported crimes, both in the community and on campuses.

The Campus Security Act also specifies that institutions are to compile their crime statistics in accordance with the definitions used in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting Program. These FBI definitions are provided in the text of the final regulations and are shown in this report in appendix A.

Analysis Variables and Characteristics of Institutions

The following institutional characteristics, discussed in more detail in the methodology section of this report, were used as variables for analyzing the survey data:

- Type of institution: for-profit less-than-2-year, other less-than-2-year, public 2-year, private 2-year, public 4-year, private 4-year.
- Percent of students in campus housing: no campus housing, less than 25 percent, 25 percent or more.
- Metropolitan status: large city, mid-size city, urban fringe, town or rural.

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[4] *Federal Register*, April 24, 1994, Vol. 59, No. 82.

- Institutional size (enrollment): less than 200 students, 200 to 999 students, 1,000 to 2,999 students, 3,000 to 9,999 students, 10,000 or more students.

It is important to understand that the analysis variables of institutional type and size, and percentage of students in campus housing are related to each other.[5] For example, 99 percent of for-profit less-than-2-year institutions do not have campus housing, and 84 percent of these institutions enroll less than 200 students; 80 percent of public 4-year institutions have campus housing, and 76 percent of these institutions enroll 3,000 or more students. Because of these relationships, differences on survey items tend to covary by these analysis variables.

The presence of campus housing also may be related to campus crime rates. For example, students who reside in campus housing are potential victims of on-campus crime 24 hours a day. These students have a different risk pattern than students who commute to campus for a few hours a week.

About a third of institutions have some campus housing, including dormitories, on-campus fraternities and sororities, and institution-provided apartments (table 2). The extent to which institutions have any campus housing and the proportion of students living in campus housing varies substantially, particularly by institutional type. For example, while very few less-than-2-year institutions have any campus housing, about a quarter of 2-year and about 80 percent of 4-year institutions have some campus housing. However, for both 2-year and 4-year institutions that have any campus housing, private institutions are more residential in nature than public institutions. Thus, public 2-year institutions with campus housing have an average of 13 percent of students residing in campus housing, while private 2-year institutions with campus housing have an average of 31 percent in campus housing; public 4-year institutions with campus housing have an average of 26 percent of students living in campus housing, compared with an average of 52 percent of students in campus housing at private 4-year institutions with campus housing.

Overall, few institutions (5 percent) have any off-campus fraternities and sororities with residences (not shown in tables). However, this varies substantially by institutional type. While no less-than-2-year or 2-year institutions (as estimated by this sample) have off-campus

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[5] See table 23 in the methodology section of this report for the interrelationship of the analysis variables.

Table 2.--Percent of postsecondary institutions with campus housing and the mean percent of students living in campus housing at institutions with housing, by institutional characteristics: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Percent of institutions with campus housing	Mean percent of students living in campus housing[1]
All institutions[2]	34	39
Type		
For-profit less-than-2-year	1	(#)
Other less-than-2-year	5	(#)
Public 2-year	22	13
Private 2-year	24	31
Public 4-year	80	26
Private 4-year	81	52
Percent of students in campus housing		
No campus housing	--	--
Less than 25 percent	100	11
25 percent or more	100	56
Metropolitan status[3]		
Large city	28	30
Mid-size city	35	33
Urban fringe	30	52
Town or rural	45	43
Institutional size (enrollment)		
Less than 200	10	(#)
200 to 999	35	46
1,000 to 2,999	64	43
3,000 to 9,999	55	27
10,000 or more	59	24

--Not applicable, based only on those institutions that have campus housing.

(#) Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

[1]Based on those institutions that have any campus housing.

[2]Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

[3]Analyses by metropolitan status exclude institutions in Puerto Rico, since the Bureau of the Census does not assign locale codes for Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

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fraternities or sororities, 6 percent of private 4-year and 42 percent of public 4-year institutions have off-campus fraternities or sororities with residences.

Statistical Information

The unweighted survey response rate was 93 percent (the weighted survey response rate was 94 percent). Data were adjusted for questionnaire nonresponse and weighted to provide national estimates. The section of this report on survey methodology and data reliability provides a more detailed discussion of the sample and survey methodology. The survey questionnaire is reproduced in appendix C.

All specific statements of comparison made in this report have been tested for statistical significance through regression analysis or chi-square tests and t-tests adjusted for multiple comparisons using the Bonferroni adjustment and are significant at the 95 percent confidence level or better. However, not all statistically significantly different comparisons have been presented, since some were not of substantive importance.

2. Campus Crime Statistics

The following section provides information for calendar years 1992, 1993, and 1994 about the number of reported occurrences and arrests on campus for the crimes specified in the Campus Security Act. Information was obtained for these years because the final regulations implementing the Act stipulate that data for these 3 calendar years be published by institutions in their annual security report due September 1, 1995, and thus they were the most recent data available when the survey was conducted. The report presents information for 3 years to show the overall pattern of crimes and arrests at postsecondary institutions. The crime statistics reported are for crimes occurring on campus, and do not include crimes committed against students at off-campus locations. In addition, this section of the report provides information about the crime definitions used by institutions for compiling their crime statistics.

On-Campus Occurrences of Crimes

According to the Campus Security Act, postsecondary institutions are required to report "statistics concerning the occurrence on campus of the following criminal offenses reported to local police agencies or to any official of the institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities."[6] The crimes (defined in appendix A) are as follows:

- Violent crimes:[7] murder, forcible sex offenses (including forcible rape), robbery, aggravated assault
- Nonforcible sex offenses

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[6] *Federal Register*, April 24, 1994, Vol. 59, No. 82, page 22319.

[7] Violent crimes are defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault (*Uniform Crime Reports for the United States 1994* Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, 1995, Washington, DC). The Campus Security Act requires institutions to report statistics for murder, forcible sex offenses (which includes forcible rape), robbery, and aggravated assault. For this report, a composite variable of total violent crime was constructed from the four crime categories required by the Act. Thus, all references in this report to violent crime should be interpreted to mean murder, forcible sex offenses, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Table 3.--Percent of postsecondary institutions reporting any occurrences on campus of specified criminal offenses for 1992, 1993, and 1994

Criminal offenses	1992			1993			1994		
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
Violent crimes[1]	24	72	4	26	72	2	26	72	2
Murder	(+)	96	3	1	98	2	(+)	98	1
Forcible sex offenses[2]	9	87	4	9	90	2	9	90	1
Robbery	11	85	4	12	86	2	12	86	1
Aggravated assault	17	79	4	19	79	2	18	81	2
Nonforcible sex offenses[3]	5	90	5	6	92	3	6	92	2
Property crimes[4]	37	58	4	42	56	2	44	54	2
Burglary	33	64	4	36	62	2	37	61	2
Motor vehicle theft	21	75	4	23	75	2	23	75	2

(+) Less than 0.5 percent.

[1]Violent crimes are defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault (*Uniform Crime Reports for the United States 1994*. Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice. 1995. Washington, DC.). The Campus Security Act requires institutions to report statistics for murder, forcible sex offenses (which includes forcible rape), robbery, and aggravated assault. For this report, a composite variable of total violent crime was constructed from the four crime categories required by the Act. Thus, all references in this report to violent crime should be interpreted to mean murder, forcible sex offenses, robbery, and aggravated assault.

[2]Also includes those institutions that only keep combined statistics for forcible and nonforcible sex offenses.

[3]Nonforcible sex offenses are defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as statutory rape and incest. However, some institutions also include crimes such as public lewdness and indecent exposure or follow definitions used in state statutes.

[4]Property crimes are defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft (*Uniform Crime Reports for the United States 1994*. Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice. 1995. Washington, DC.). The Campus Security Act requires institutions to report statistics for burglary and motor vehicle theft, but not for larceny-theft. For this report, a composite variable of total property crime was constructed from the two crime categories required by the Act. Thus, all references in this report to property crime should be interpreted to mean burglary and motor vehicle theft.

NOTE: Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs. The "don't know" category includes a few institutions that keep combined crime statistics for multiple campuses, and so could not respond only for the sampled campus. Percents may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

- Property crimes:[8] burglary, motor-vehicle theft

About a quarter of the institutions reported occurrences of one or more violent crimes (murder, forcible sex offenses, robbery, or aggravated assault) in each of the 3 years (1992, 1993, 1994), although the percentage of institutions reporting violent crimes varied substantially by institutional characteristics (tables 3 and 4). Nationally, very few institutions reported any occurrences of murder, ranging from less than 0.5 percent to 1 percent of institutions.

[8] Property crimes are defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft (*Uniform Crime Reports for the United States 1994*. Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice. 1995. Washington, DC.). The Campus Security Act requires institutions to report statistics for burglary and motor vehicle theft, but not for larceny-theft. For this report, a composite variable of total property crime was constructed from the two crime categories required by the Act. Thus, all references in this report to property crime should be interpreted to mean burglary and motor vehicle theft.

Table 4.--Percent of postsecondary institutions reporting any occurrences on campus of specified criminal offenses for 1994, by institutional characteristics

Institutional characteristic	Violent crimes[1]					Non-forcible sex offenses[3]	Property crimes[4]		
	Total	Murder	Forcible sex offenses[2]	Robbery	Aggravated assault		Total	Burglary	Motor vehicle theft
All institutions[5]	26	(+)	9	12	18	6	44	37	23
Type									
For-profit less-than-2-year	3	0	0	3	(+)	0	14	10	6
Other less-than-2-year	11	0	0	9	3	2	21	16	9
Public 2-year	29	(+)	5	11	20	12	64	53	32
Private 2-year	16	0	3	9	7	2	38	26	22
Public 4-year	78	3	44	39	63	23	84	82	61
Private 4-year	44	0	15	18	31	8	63	56	28
Percent of students in campus housing									
No campus housing	12	(+)	1	7	6	3	30	22	16
Less than 25 percent	55	1	24	29	40	12	68	63	42
25 percent or more	52	1	25	18	40	14	75	68	36
Metropolitan status[6]									
Large city	25	1	7	19	17	5	45	36	29
Mid-size city	30	(+)	10	13	20	6	46	38	26
Urban fringe	22	(+)	8	8	17	8	42	36	23
Town or rural	28	0	11	9	18	7	44	40	14
Institutional size (enrollment)									
Less than 200	7	0	0	5	2	2	18	13	8
200 to 999	20	0	2	10	13	1	38	27	17
1,000 to 2,999	37	0	16	13	22	8	65	60	26
3,000 to 9,999	55	1	21	18	44	17	83	77	46
10,000 or more	84	1	47	55	70	29	96	87	85

(+) Less than 0.5 percent.

[1]Violent crimes are defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault (*Uniform Crime Reports for the United States 1994*. Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice. 1995. Washington, DC.). The Campus Security Act requires institutions to report statistics for murder, forcible sex offenses (which includes forcible rape), robbery, and aggravated assault. For this report, a composite variable of total violent crime was constructed from the four crime categories required by the Act. Thus, all references in this report to violent crime should be interpreted to mean murder, forcible sex offenses, robbery, and aggravated assault.

[2]Also includes those institutions that only keep combined statistics for forcible and nonforcible sex offenses.

[3]Nonforcible sex offenses are defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as statutory rape and incest. However, some institutions also include crimes such as public lewdness and indecent exposure or follow definitions used in state statutes.

[4]Property crimes are defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft (*Uniform Crime Reports for the United States 1994*. Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice. 1995. Washington, DC.). The Campus Security Act requires institutions to report statistics for burglary and motor vehicle theft, but not for larceny-theft. For this report, a composite variable of total property crime was constructed from the two crime categories required by the Act. Thus, all references in this report to property crime should be interpreted to mean burglary and motor vehicle theft.

[5]Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

[6]Analyses by metropolitan status exclude institutions in Puerto Rico, since the Bureau of the Census does not assign locale codes for Puerto Rico.

NOTE: Zeros indicate that no institution in the sample gave the indicated response.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

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Forcible sex offenses were reported by 9 percent of institutions, robbery by 11 to 12 percent, and aggravated assault by 17 to 19 percent of institutions, depending on the year, although again the percentage of institutions reporting these crimes varied substantially by institutional characteristics.

Overall, nonforcible sex offenses were reported by 5 or 6 percent of institutions in each of the 3 years, with variation by institutional characteristics (tables 3 and 4). It should be noted that while the FBI defines nonforcible sex offenses as statutory rape and incest, some institutions also include crimes such as public lewdness and indecent exposure or follow definitions used in state statutes.[9] Thus, the proportion of institutions reporting nonforcible sex offenses and the number of such crimes reported is probably larger than it would be if the institutions included only statutory rape and incest.

Property crimes (which here includes only burglary and motor vehicle theft, since these are the only property crimes the Act requires institutions to report) were reported by 37 to 44 percent of the institutions over the 3 years, with the percentage of institutions reporting occurrences varying substantially by institutional characteristics (tables 3 and 4). Overall, occurrences of burglary were reported by 33 to 37 percent of institutions, while motor vehicle theft was reported by 21 to 23 percent of institutions across the 3 years.

The percentage of institutions reporting occurrences of the crimes varied greatly by institutional type, whether the institution had campus housing, and the size of the institution (table 4). Public 4-year institutions were more likely than other types of institutions to report occurrences of each type of crime. Private 4-year and public 2-year institutions more frequently reported occurrences of some types of crimes (for example, total violent and property crimes, aggravated assault, and burglary) than did private 2-year and all less-than-2-year institutions. Institutions that have campus housing (both those with less than 25 percent and those with 25 percent or more of their students in campus housing) were more likely to report occurrences of the crimes than were institutions that do not have any campus housing, and larger institutions were more likely than smaller ones to report occurrences of the crimes. For example, in 1994, one or more violent crimes were reported by 78 percent of public 4-year institutions, about half of institutions with campus

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[9] This inclusion was apparent on the questionnaires received for this survey, and it is also discussed in the annual crime report put out by *The Chronicle of Higher Education* (for example, see *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, April 26, 1996, page A37).

housing, and 84 percent of institutions with 10,000 or more students, compared with 3 percent of for-profit less-than-2-year institutions, 12 percent of institutions without campus housing, and 7 percent of institutions with less than 200 students. Similarly, property crimes were reported by 84 percent of public 4-year institutions, two-thirds to three-quarters of institutions with campus housing, and 96 percent of institutions with 10,000 or more students, compared with 14 percent of for-profit less-than-2-year institutions, 30 percent of institutions without campus housing, and 18 percent of institutions with less than 200 students.

An estimated 9,850 violent crimes (murder, forcible sex offenses, robbery, and aggravated assault) were reported by postsecondary institutions in 1992, 10,330 in 1993, and 9,550 in 1994 (table 5). The number of specific violent crimes ranged from 20 to 30 occurrences of murder, depending on the year, to over 5,000 occurrences of aggravated assault each year. The number of nonforcible sex offenses ranged from 1,100 in 1992 to 1,370 in 1993. Property crimes (burglary and motor vehicle theft) were much more common than other types of crimes, with an estimated 39,300 in 1992, 38,510 in 1993, and 37,780 in 1994. Most of the property crimes were burglaries rather than motor vehicle thefts.

Table 5.--Estimated total number of specified criminal offenses reported by postsecondary institutions for 1992, 1993, and 1994

Criminal offense	1992	1993	1994
Violent crimes[1]	9,850	10,330	9,550
Murder	20	30	20
Forcible sex offenses[2]	1,360	1,330	1,310
Robbery	2,800	3,410	3,130
Aggravated assault	5,670	5,560	5,090
Nonforcible sex offenses[3]	1,100	1,370	1,280
Property crimes[4]	39,300	38,510	37,780
Burglary	30,090	29,650	28,790
Motor vehicle theft	9,210	8,860	8,980

[1]Violent crimes are defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault (*Uniform Crime Reports for the United States 1994*. Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice. 1995. Washington, DC.). The Campus Security Act requires institutions to report statistics for murder, forcible sex offenses (which includes forcible rape), robbery, and aggravated assault. For this report, a composite variable of total violent crime was constructed from the four crime categories required by the Act. Thus, all references in this report to violent crime should be interpreted to mean murder, forcible sex offenses, robbery, and aggravated assault.

[2]Also includes those institutions that only keep combined statistics for forcible and nonforcible sex offenses.

[3]Nonforcible sex offenses are defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as statutory rape and incest. However, some institutions also include crimes such as public lewdness and indecent exposure or follow definitions used in state statutes.

[4]Property crimes are defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft (*Uniform Crime Reports for the United States 1994*. Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice. 1995. Washington, DC.). The Campus Security Act requires institutions to report statistics for burglary and motor vehicle theft, but not for larceny-theft. For this report, a composite variable of total property crime was constructed from the two crime categories required by the Act. Thus, all references in this report to property crime should be interpreted to mean burglary and motor vehicle theft.

NOTE: Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs. The numbers of crimes have been rounded to the nearest 10. Numbers may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

To allow comparisons across kinds of institutions, the number of crimes was standardized by the total number of students to obtain the number of reported occurrences of crimes per 1,000 students.[10] The number of crimes per 1,000 students was calculated by dividing the sum of the reported occurrences of the crime by the sum of the total number of students and then multiplying by 1,000.

There were an estimated 0.68 violent crimes per 1,000 students in 1992, 0.71 per 1,000 students in 1993, and 0.65 per 1,000 students in 1994 (table 6). For 1994, the individual rates for violent crimes were 0.001 per 1,000 for murder, 0.09 per 1,000 for forcible sex offenses, 0.21 per 1,000 for robbery, and 0.35 per 1,000 for aggravated assault. The pattern of the number of violent crimes per 1,000 students varied somewhat by institutional type from year to year, with a general pattern of public 2-year institutions tending to be lower than public or private 4-year institutions. Institutions with no campus housing had a lower number of violent crimes per 1,000 students than did institutions with less than 25 percent of their students in campus housing, which in turn tended to have a lower number of violent crimes per 1,000 students than did institutions with 25 percent or more of their students in campus housing. Larger institutions had a lower number of violent crimes per 1,000 students than did smaller institutions. For example, the overall violent crime rate for 1994 was 0.29 per 1,000 students at institutions without campus housing compared with 1.13 per 1,000 at institutions with 25 percent or more of students in campus housing. By institutional size, the violent crime rate was 2.37 per 1,000 at institutions with less than 200 students compared with 0.53 per 1,000 at institutions with 10,000 or more students.

There were an estimated 0.09 nonforcible sex offenses per 1,000 students in 1992, 0.11 per 1,000 students in 1993, and 0.10 per 1,000 students in 1994 (table 6). Few patterns by institutional characteristics are readily apparent. Property crimes were much more frequent, with an estimated 2.71 property crimes per 1,000 students in 1992, 2.63 per 1,000 in 1993, and 2.57 per 1,000 students in 1994. For 1994, reported rates were 1.96 per 1,000 for burglaries and 0.61 per 1,000 for motor vehicle thefts. In general, the other less-than-2-year and the public 2-year institutions had fewer

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[10] The number of students was obtained from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) 1994 Fall Enrollment file. The total number of students was used: undergraduate and graduate, full and part time. Although the crime statistics apply to anyone on campus, including students, faculty and staff, and campus visitors, the number of students is the most widely available measure of institutional size. The number and percent of students by institutional characteristics are shown in table 1 in the background section of this report.

Table 6.--Number of specified crimes per 1,000 students at postsecondary institutions for 1992, 1993, and 1994, by institutional characteristics

Institutional characteristic	Violent crimes[1]														
	Total			Murder			Forcible sex offenses[2]			Robbery			Aggravated assault		
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
All institutions[5]	0.677	0.706	0.647	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.094	0.091	0.089	0.193	0.233	0.213	0.391	0.379	0.346
Type															
For-profit less-than-2-year	0.322	0.625	0.765	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.021	0.000	0.276	0.558	0.750	0.046	0.046	0.015
Other less-than-2-year	0.866	0.450	0.811	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.037	0.000	0.000	0.614	0.239	0.658	0.215	0.211	0.153
Public 2-year	0.241	0.254	0.232	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.013	0.011	0.014	0.063	0.080	0.089	0.164	0.162	0.129
Private 2-year	0.771	0.886	1.822	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.014	0.111	0.347	0.407	0.615	0.421	0.464	1.171
Public 4-year	0.778	0.752	0.711	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.133	0.122	0.119	0.176	0.169	0.160	0.467	0.458	0.428
Private 4-year	1.285	1.460	1.164	0.004	0.003	0.000	0.184	0.192	0.177	0.425	0.609	0.444	0.688	0.651	0.541
Percent of students in campus housing															
No campus housing	0.238	0.262	0.293	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.009	0.006	0.011	0.086	0.109	0.150	0.142	0.145	0.131
Less than 25 percent	0.646	0.652	0.643	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.087	0.095	0.097	0.207	0.200	0.221	0.351	0.353	0.328
25 percent or more	1.293	1.352	1.128	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.215	0.198	0.186	0.321	0.430	0.288	0.763	0.719	0.652
Metropolitan status[6]															
Large city	0.644	0.660	0.626	0.003	0.001	0.003	0.062	0.071	0.065	0.252	0.268	0.262	0.328	0.320	0.295
Mid-size city	0.630	0.582	0.628	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.101	0.096	0.089	0.133	0.141	0.161	0.410	0.343	0.380
Urban fringe	0.573	0.572	0.507	0.001	0.003	0.000	0.089	0.066	0.072	0.092	0.111	0.117	0.386	0.389	0.317
Town or rural	0.956	1.200	0.900	0.002	0.004	0.000	0.147	0.149	0.156	0.313	0.500	0.322	0.488	0.546	0.425
Institutional size (enrollment)															
Less than 200	1.228	1.700	2.367	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.505	1.058	0.734	0.722	0.641	1.721
200 to 999	2.180	3.074	2.169	0.012	0.000	0.000	0.075	0.051	0.048	1.114	1.750	1.214	0.965	1.273	0.907
1,000 to 2,999	0.811	0.728	0.676	0.000	0.006	0.000	0.126	0.198	0.164	0.152	0.099	0.226	0.525	0.421	0.285
3,000 to 9,999	0.555	0.545	0.519	0.001	0.003	0.003	0.087	0.066	0.069	0.121	0.140	0.128	0.361	0.336	0.319
10,000 or more	0.562	0.539	0.525	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.095	0.084	0.088	0.152	0.152	0.149	0.312	0.300	0.287

Table 6.--Number of specified crimes per 1,000 students at postsecondary institutions for 1992, 1993, and 1994, by institutional characteristics--continued

Institutional characteristic	Nonforcible sex offenses[3]			Property crimes[4]								
				Total			Burglary			Motor vehicle theft		
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
All institutions[5]	0.090	0.110	0.103	2.712	2.629	2.571	2.078	2.021	1.956	0.636	0.606	0.612
Type												
For-profit less-than-2-year	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.018	1.562	2.519	0.762	1.021	1.155	0.245	0.532	1.354
Other less-than-2-year	0.148	0.109	0.077	1.169	1.219	0.959	0.897	1.020	0.499	0.326	0.238	0.459
Public 2-year	0.040	0.038	0.062	1.134	1.101	1.111	0.817	0.783	0.786	0.317	0.319	0.325
Private 2-year	0.016	0.025	0.105	3.706	5.182	6.275	1.962	3.466	4.114	1.730	1.693	2.161
Public 4-year	0.123	0.142	0.117	3.428	3.293	3.202	2.594	2.542	2.488	0.834	0.747	0.708
Private 4-year	0.138	0.213	0.168	4.265	4.045	3.755	3.518	3.253	2.990	0.759	0.776	0.756
Percent of students in campus housing												
No campus housing	0.038	0.034	0.050	1.060	1.126	1.164	0.694	0.726	0.720	0.367	0.399	0.444
Less than 25 percent	0.090	0.091	0.089	3.022	3.138	2.965	2.242	2.374	2.253	0.779	0.763	0.712
25 percent or more	0.164	0.237	0.192	4.591	4.136	4.073	3.751	3.395	3.316	0.848	0.725	0.737
Metropolitan status[6]												
Large city	0.070	0.075	0.075	3.064	3.075	2.805	2.046	2.123	1.878	1.016	0.951	0.926
Mid-size city	0.125	0.142	0.114	2.730	2.716	2.814	2.142	2.110	2.206	0.590	0.604	0.608
Urban fringe	0.101	0.149	0.117	2.294	2.060	2.014	1.787	1.568	1.494	0.524	0.491	0.513
Town or rural	0.055	0.064	0.116	2.732	2.500	2.516	2.491	2.353	2.341	0.240	0.147	0.175
Institutional size (enrollment)												
Less than 200	0.065	1.127	0.731	3.622	5.729	7.945	1.929	3.889	5.059	1.718	1.830	2.888
200 to 999	0.007	0.031	0.016	4.346	4.185	3.737	3.632	3.342	2.792	0.691	0.835	0.938
1,000 to 2,999	0.068	0.070	0.083	2.718	2.411	2.482	2.369	2.149	2.125	0.375	0.256	0.345
3,000 to 9,999	0.055	0.087	0.094	2.110	2.063	1.963	1.675	1.640	1.544	0.435	0.420	0.419
10,000 or more	0.109	0.113	0.103	2.899	2.801	2.715	2.108	2.044	2.003	0.791	0.756	0.709

[1]Violent crimes are defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault (*Uniform Crime Reports for the United States 1994*. Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice. 1995. Washington, DC.). The Campus Security Act requires institutions to report statistics for murder, forcible sex offenses (which includes forcible rape), robbery, and aggravated assault. For this report, a composite variable of total violent crime was constructed from the four crime categories required by the Act. Thus, all references in this report to violent crime should be interpreted to mean murder, forcible sex offenses, robbery, and aggravated assault.

[2]Also includes those institutions that only keep combined statistics for forcible and nonforcible sex offenses.

[3]Nonforcible sex offenses are defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as statutory rape and incest. However, some institutions also include crimes such as public lewdness and indecent exposure or follow definitions used in state statutes.

[4]Property crimes are defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft (*Uniform Crime Reports for the United States 1994*. Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice. 1995. Washington, DC.). The Campus Security Act requires institutions to report statistics for burglary and motor vehicle theft, but not for larceny-theft. For this report, a composite variable of total property crime was constructed from the two crime categories required by the Act. Thus, all references in this report to property crime should be interpreted to mean burglary and motor vehicle theft.

[5]Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

[6]Analyses by metropolitan status exclude institutions in Puerto Rico, since the Bureau of the Census does not assign locale codes for Puerto Rico.

NOTE: Zeros indicate that no institution in the sample gave the indicated response.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

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property crimes per 1,000 students than did private 2-year and all 4-year institutions. As with violent crimes, institutions with no campus housing had a lower number of property crimes per 1,000 students than did institutions with less than 25 percent of their students in campus housing, which in turn had a lower number than did institutions with 25 percent or more of their students in campus housing. Larger institutions had a lower number of property crimes per 1,000 students than did smaller institutions.

Occurrences of Crimes Manifesting Evidence of Prejudice ("Hate Crimes")

According to the Campus Security Act, postsecondary institutions are required to report statistics concerning the occurrence of certain criminal offenses that "manifest evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation, or ethnicity, as prescribed by the Hate Crimes Statistics Act (28 U.S.C. 534)."[11] The crimes specified in the regulations are murder, forcible rape, and aggravated assault. The category of all forcible sex offenses, including forcible rape, was included on the questionnaire so that there would be equivalent reporting categories for both crimes manifesting evidence of prejudice and other crimes.

Very few institutions reported occurrences of crimes manifesting evidence of prejudice, ranging from 0 percent reporting occurrences of murder to 1 percent reporting occurrences of aggravated assault (table 7). The number of these crimes reported was also very small, ranging from 0 murders in all 3 years to 100 aggravated assaults in 1993 (table 8).

Table 7.--Percent of postsecondary institutions reporting any occurrences on campus of specified criminal offenses that manifest evidence of prejudice ("hate crimes") for 1992, 1993, and 1994

Criminal offense	1992			1993			1994		
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
Murder	0	97	3	0	98	2	0	99	1
Aggravated assault	(+)	96	4	1	97	2	1	97	2
All forcible sex offenses, including forcible rape	(+)	96	4	(+)	98	2	(+)	98	2
Forcible rape*	(+)	96	4	(+)	98	2	(+)	98	2

(+) Less than 0.5 percent.

*Forcible rape is a subset of all forcible sex offenses.

NOTE: Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs. The "don't know" category includes a few institutions that keep combined crime statistics for multiple campuses, and so could not respond only for the sampled campus. Zeros indicate that no institution in the sample gave the indicated response. Percents may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

[11] *Federal Register*, Vol. 59, No. 82, page 22319.

Table 8.--Estimated total number of specified criminal offenses that manifest evidence of prejudice ("hate crimes") at postsecondary institutions for 1992, 1993, and 1994

Criminal offense	1992	1993	1994
Murder	0	0	0
Aggravated assault	50	100	90
All forcible sex offenses, including forcible rape	30	20	10
Forcible rape*	20	10	(+)

(+) Rounds to less than 10 crimes.

*Forcible rape is a subset of all forcible sex offenses.

NOTE: Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs. The numbers of crimes have been rounded to the nearest 10. Zeros indicate that no institution in the sample gave the indicated response.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

Arrests for Crimes Occurring on Campus

Postsecondary institutions are required to report statistics concerning the number of arrests for the following crimes occurring on campus: liquor law violations, drug abuse violations, and weapons possessions. On-campus arrests per year for the various crimes were reported by 9 to 14 percent of institutions over the 3 years (table 9). It should be noted that the FBI definition for liquor law violations excludes drunkenness and driving under the influence.

Table 9.--Percent of postsecondary institutions reporting any arrests on campus for liquor law, drug abuse, and weapons possession violations for 1992, 1993, and 1994

Crime	1992			1993			1994		
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
Liquor law violations	11	84	4	12	85	2	13	85	2
Drug abuse violations	11	85	4	12	85	2	14	84	2
Weapons possessions	9	86	4	11	86	2	10	88	2

NOTE: Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs. The "don't know" category includes a few institutions that keep combined crime statistics for multiple campuses, and so could not respond only for the sampled campus. Percents may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

Public 4-year institutions were much more likely than other types of institutions to report on-campus arrests for all three types of crimes (table 10). Institutions that have campus housing (both those with less than 25 percent and those with 25 percent or more of their students in campus housing) were more likely to report arrests for all three crimes than institutions that do not have campus housing, and larger institutions were more likely than smaller ones to report arrests for these crimes. For example, arrests for liquor law violations in 1994 were reported by 63 percent of public 4-year institutions, a third of institutions with campus housing, and 56 percent of institutions with 10,000 or more students, compared with less than 0.5 percent of for-profit less-than-2-year institutions, 3 percent of institutions without campus housing, and 1 percent of institutions with less than 200 students.

Table 10.--Percent of postsecondary institutions reporting any arrests on campus for liquor law, drug abuse, and weapons possession violations for 1994, by institutional characteristics

Institutional characteristic	Liquor law violations	Drug abuse violations	Weapons possessions
All institutions[1]	13	14	10
Type			
For-profit less-than-2-year	(+)	0	0
Other less-than-2-year	3	11	5
Public 2-year	14	14	12
Private 2-year	4	5	3
Public 4-year	63	66	49
Private 4-year	17	16	9
Percent of students in campus housing			
No campus housing	3	6	3
Less than 25 percent	33	30	24
25 percent or more	33	29	21
Metropolitan status[2]			
Large city	8	10	8
Mid-size city	15	15	12
Urban fringe	11	12	8
Town or rural	20	18	11
Institutional size (enrollment)			
Less than 200	1	2	1
200 to 999	7	7	5
1,000 to 2,999	18	13	7
3,000 to 9,999	35	38	26
10,000 or more	56	63	53

(+) Less than 0.5 percent.

[1]Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

[2]Analyses by metropolitan status exclude institutions in Puerto Rico, since the Bureau of the Census does not assign locale codes for Puerto Rico.

NOTE: Zeros indicate that no institution in the sample gave the indicated response.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

Table 11.--Estimated total number of arrests on campus for liquor law, drug abuse, and weapons possession violations for 1992, 1993, and 1994

Crime	1992	1993	1994
Liquor law violations	18,310	18,440	20,430
Drug abuse violations	4,010	5,510	7,230
Weapons possessions	1,760	1,930	1,960

NOTE: Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs. The numbers of crimes have been rounded to the nearest 10.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Eucation Institutions, 1996.

On-campus arrests for liquor law violations were much more common than for drug abuse violations or weapons possessions, ranging from an estimated 18,310 in 1992 to 20,430 in 1994 (table 11). On-campus arrests for drug abuse violations ranged from an estimated 4,010 in 1992 to 7,230 in 1994, and for weapons possessions from 1,760 in 1992 to 1,960 in 1994.

To allow comparisons across kinds of institutions, the number of arrests was standardized by the total number of students to obtain the number of reported arrests for the various crimes per 1,000 students. Liquor law violations resulted in an estimated 1.29 arrests per 1,000 students in 1992, 1.27 per 1,000 students in 1993, and 1.40 per 1,000 students in 1994 (table 12). Arrests per 1,000 students for liquor law violations generally were higher for public 4-year than for other types of institutions. Institutions with 25 percent or more of their students in campus housing had a higher number of arrests per 1,000 students for liquor law violations than did institutions with less than 25 percent of their students in campus housing, which in turn had a higher number of arrests per 1,000 students than did institutions with no campus housing. For example, 1994 arrests for liquor law violations were 2.84 per 1,000 students at public 4-year institutions compared with 0.03 per 1,000 students at for-profit less-than-2-year institutions, and were 0.09 per 1,000 students at institutions without campus housing compared with 3.00 arrests per 1,000 students at institutions with 25 percent or more of students in campus housing. Institutions in mid-size cities and towns or rural areas also tended to have a greater number of arrests per 1,000 students for liquor law violations than did institutions in large cities or urban fringe areas, and larger institutions had a greater number of arrests per 1,000 students than did smaller institutions.

An estimated 0.28 arrests per 1,000 students for drug abuse violations occurred in 1992, 0.38 per 1,000 students in 1993, and 0.50 per 1,000 students in 1994 (table 12). As with liquor law violations, arrests per 1,000 students for drug abuse violations

generally were higher for public 4-year than for other types of institutions (with the exception of the other less-than-2-year institutions), and they were higher for institutions with more campus housing. No clear patterns of differences emerged for metropolitan status and size of the institution.

There were an estimated 0.12 arrests per 1,000 students for weapons possessions in 1992 and 0.13 per 1,000 students in both 1993 and 1994 (table 12). Institutions that have campus housing were more likely to report arrests for weapons possessions than were institutions that do not have campus housing.

Table 12.--Number of campus arrests per 1,000 students for liquor law, drug abuse, and weapons possession violations at postsecondary institutions for 1992, 1993, and 1994, by institutional characteristics

Institutional characteristic	Liquor law violations			Drug abuse violations			Weapons possessions		
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
All institutions[1]	1.287	1.273	1.404	0.281	0.379	0.496	0.124	0.134	0.135
Type									
For-profit less-than-2-year	0.000	0.072	0.028	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Other less-than-2-year	0.445	0.092	0.116	0.331	0.597	0.948	0.122	0.341	0.230
Public 2-year	0.307	0.291	0.339	0.073	0.107	0.091	0.054	0.051	0.058
Private 2-year	0.675	0.932	1.254	0.142	0.263	0.390	0.030	0.086	0.232
Public 4-year	2.581	2.574	2.837	0.526	0.689	0.949	0.197	0.213	0.188
Private 4-year	0.628	0.595	0.632	0.192	0.269	0.332	0.121	0.128	0.162
Percent of students in campus housing									
No campus housing	0.129	0.105	0.087	0.070	0.078	0.095	0.036	0.052	0.046
Less than 25 percent	1.529	1.513	1.575	0.308	0.455	0.571	0.171	0.168	0.164
25 percent or more	2.578	2.583	2.996	0.535	0.703	0.954	0.193	0.208	0.223
Metropolitan status[2]									
Large city	0.825	0.783	0.775	0.225	0.309	0.320	0.116	0.129	0.112
Mid-size city	1.825	1.666	1.754	0.331	0.437	0.616	0.122	0.146	0.151
Urban fringe	0.912	0.810	1.044	0.216	0.314	0.439	0.093	0.094	0.099
Town or rural	1.689	2.088	2.403	0.389	0.500	0.672	0.189	0.184	0.199
Institutional size (enrollment)									
Less than 200	0.000	0.082	0.985	0.102	0.437	0.602	0.000	0.264	0.386
200 to 999	0.291	0.229	0.336	0.304	0.226	0.402	0.256	0.198	0.332
1,000 to 2,999	0.929	0.964	0.939	0.258	0.307	0.322	0.108	0.110	0.074
3,000 to 9,999	0.981	1.023	1.175	0.159	0.282	0.344	0.123	0.130	0.124
10,000 or more	1.695	1.641	1.780	0.366	0.472	0.640	0.119	0.133	0.130

[1]Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

[2]Analyses by metropolitan status exclude institutions in Puerto Rico, since the Bureau of the Census does not assign locale codes for Puerto Rico.

NOTE: Zeros indicate that no institution in the sample gave the indicated response.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

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Definitions Used for Compiling Crime Statistics

The Campus Security Act specifies that the crimes are to be defined in accordance with the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. However, other studies, such as the annual compilation of crime statistics from large higher education institutions by *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, have found that many institutions are not using these definitions. This PEQIS study asked institutions which **one** set of definitions the institution used for compiling their crime statistics for the targeted crimes: the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)/National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) definitions, state crime definitions, or some other set of definitions.

The FBI UCR/NIBRS definitions were used by 40 percent of postsecondary institutions, state crime definitions by 45 percent of institutions, and other definitions by 16 percent of institutions (table 13). Use of definitions varied greatly by institutional characteristics. While 83 percent of public 4-year, 61 percent of private 4-year, and 48 percent of public 2-year institutions used the FBI definitions, 24 percent or fewer of the private 2-year and the less-than-2-year institutions used these definitions. About two-thirds of the institutions with campus housing (both less than 25 percent and 25 percent or more) used the FBI definitions, compared with 26 percent of institutions without campus housing. Larger institutions used the FBI definitions more frequently than did smaller institutions. Most institutions that did not use the FBI definitions used state crime definitions instead, although 20 to 28 percent of the private 2-year and the less-than-2-year institutions, institutions with no campus housing, and institutions with less than 200 students used some other set of definitions. Other definitions reported by respondents include local police definitions, common knowledge, and the school reporting system. Almost no institutions indicated that they used a combination of federal and state definitions.

The relationship between institutional size and use of the various definitions produces some interesting student-level comparisons. While about the same percentage of institutions used the FBI and state crime definitions, about three-quarters (73 percent) of students attended institutions that used the FBI definitions, 24 percent attended institutions that used state crime definitions, and 4 percent attended institutions that used some other set of definitions (not shown in tables). Thus, the majority of students attended institutions using the mandated FBI definitions, and most of the remaining students attended institutions using state crime definitions.

Table 13.--Percent of postsecondary institutions using each set of definitions for compiling crime statistics, by institutional characteristics: 1996

Institutional characteristic	FBI UCR/ NIBRS definitions[1]	State crime definitions	Other definitions[2]
All institutions[3]	40	45	16
Type			
For-profit less-than-2-year	17	56	27
Other less-than-2-year	16	57	28
Public 2-year	48	43	9
Private 2-year	24	56	20
Public 4-year	83	17	1
Private 4-year	61	32	7
Percent of students in campus housing			
No campus housing	26	53	21
Less than 25 percent	68	25	6
25 percent or more	62	31	7
Metropolitan status[4]			
Large city	39	42	19
Mid-size city	37	49	14
Urban fringe	42	41	17
Town or rural	44	44	13
Institutional size (enrollment)			
Less than 200	17	57	25
200 to 999	36	47	16
1,000 to 2,999	61	31	8
3,000 to 9,999	65	32	4
10,000 or more	81	18	1

[1]Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)/National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

[2]Other definitions reported by respondents include local police definitions, common knowledge, and the school reporting system. Almost no institutions indicated that they used a combination of federal and state definitions.

[3]Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

[4]Analyses by metropolitan status exclude institutions in Puerto Rico, since the Bureau of the Census does not assign locale codes for Puerto Rico.

NOTE: Percents are computed across each row, but may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

3. Annual Security Reports

The Campus Security Act requires postsecondary institutions to publish and distribute an annual security report containing information about campus security policies and crime statistics. The report is to be distributed annually to all current students and employees and, upon request, to prospective students and employees. This section describes the formats institutions use for compiling the annual security report information and the ways in which they disseminate the information.

Formats for Annual Security Reports

Most institutions (87 percent) compiled annual security report information for students and staff (table 14), although the proportion ranged from 64 percent of other less-than-2-year institutions to 98 percent of public 4-year institutions. Similarly, small institutions were less likely to compile security report information than were larger institutions, ranging from 76 percent of institutions with less than 200 students to 100 percent of institutions with 10,000 or more students. Almost all students (98 percent) attended institutions that compiled annual security report information (not shown in tables).

Frequently used approaches for compiling annual security report information were as a stand-alone publication about campus security, used by 70 percent of institutions that compiled an annual security report, and as part of the text of another student or employee publication, used by 49 percent of institutions[12] (table 14). Annual security report information was published as an article in the campus newspaper by 20 percent, in electronic format (e.g., on the campus computer network) by 6 percent, and in some other format by 9 percent of institutions compiling an annual security report.

The formats used for compiling annual security report information, particularly the use of a stand-alone publication about campus security, varied by institutional characteristics (table 14). Public and private 4-year and public 2-year institutions generally were more likely to use a stand-alone publication about campus security than were private 2-year and all less-than-2-year institutions. Institutions

[12] Institutions could indicate multiple formats for compiling their annual security report information. Thus, the percents for the annual security report format sum to more than 100 percent.

Table 14.--Percent of postsecondary institutions that compile annual security report information for students and staff, and the format in which the annual security report is compiled, by institutional characteristics: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Compile annual security report	Format for annual security report[1]				
		Stand-alone publication about campus security	Part of text of another student or employee publication	Article in campus newspaper	Electronic format	Other format
All institutions[2]	87	70	49	20	6	9
Type						
For-profit less-than-2-year	79	54	56	1	0	10
Other less-than-2-year	64	52	57	2	4	7
Public 2-year	93	77	49	34	9	8
Private 2-year	88	60	47	10	1	12
Public 4-year	98	91	46	42	22	11
Private 4-year	91	82	40	30	7	9
Percent of students in campus housing						
No campus housing	83	61	53	14	3	9
Less than 25 percent	99	79	50	31	10	11
25 percent or more	92	90	36	29	11	8
Metropolitan status[3]						
Large city	85	65	50	21	5	8
Mid-size city	92	70	45	23	5	11
Urban fringe	85	76	46	16	6	7
Town or rural	84	71	56	21	8	10
Institutional size (enrollment)						
Less than 200	76	56	55	3	(+)	10
200 to 999	88	65	50	19	3	10
1,000 to 2,999	95	83	39	26	8	7
3,000 to 9,999	99	86	44	36	12	8
10,000 or more	100	89	49	51	27	10

(+) Less than 0.5 percent.

[1]Based on those institutions that compile an annual security report. Institutions could indicate multiple formats for compiling their annual security report information. Thus, the percents for the annual security report format sum to more than 100 percent.

[2]Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

[3]Analyses by metropolitan status exclude institutions in Puerto Rico, since the Bureau of the Census does not assign locale codes for Puerto Rico.

NOTE: Zeros indicate that no institution in the sample gave the indicated response.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

with campus housing, especially those with a high percentage of students in campus housing, were more likely than institutions without campus housing to use a stand-alone publication, and larger institutions were more likely than smaller ones to use this approach. Public 4-year institutions and institutions with 10,000 or more students were particularly likely to compile security report information in an electronic format compared with other types and sizes of institutions.

Dissemination Approaches

Institutions that compile an annual security report usually had that report available at student orientation, registration, and/or other student activities (85 percent), and frequently had it available in various offices and/or building lobbies around the institution (67 percent; table 15).[13] Mailing upon request to prospective students and/or employees was used by 64 percent of institutions that compile an annual security report, and mailing upon request to current students and/or employees by 60 percent of such institutions. Only 19 percent of the institutions that compile a report used a direct mailing to each current student and/or employee.

Half of the institutions that compile a security report and that have campus housing distributed the security report in student residence halls. About a third of the institutions that compile a security report posted it on campus bulletin boards, and about a quarter placed the report in campus mailboxes and/or published it in the campus newspaper. Other dissemination approaches were infrequently used.

There was some variation by institutional characteristics in dissemination approaches used. For example, public 4-year institutions generally were more likely than other types of institutions to use direct mailing to each current student and/or employee, mailing upon request to current students and/or employees, and mailing upon request to prospective students and/or employees.

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[13] Institutions could disseminate their security report in multiple ways. Thus, the percents for the dissemination approaches sum to more than 100 percent.

Table 15.--Percent of postsecondary institutions that disseminate their annual security report information in various ways, by institutional characteristics: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Direct mailing to each current student and/or employee	Mailing upon request to current students and/or employees	Mailing upon request to prospective students and/or employees	Mailing to every household in the institution's enrollment area	Placement in campus mail boxes	Posting on the campus computer network or Web page
All institutions[2]	19	60	64	1	25	5
Type						
For-profit less-than-2-year	1	32	34	(+)	4	0
Other less-than-2-year	3	58	52	2	8	1
Public 2-year	22	78	81	4	35	6
Private 2-year	14	51	54	1	17	1
Public 4-year	47	87	93	1	39	18
Private 4-year	32	71	80	1	44	5
Percent of students in campus housing						
No campus housing	10	49	52	2	17	2
Less than 25 percent	32	74	84	2	35	8
25 percent or more	36	79	84	(+)	43	9
Metropolitan status[3]						
Large city	17	54	63	1	20	4
Mid-size city	19	56	62	2	25	3
Urban fringe	21	59	62	1	28	5
Town or rural	22	72	73	1	31	6
Institutional size (enrollment)						
Less than 200	3	37	38	(+)	9	(+)
200 to 999	12	58	63	1	23	3
1,000 to 2,999	35	79	83	2	42	5
3,000 to 9,999	38	78	88	3	38	7
10,000 or more	44	87	91	5	40	23

Table 15.--Percent of postsecondary institutions that disseminate their annual security report information in various ways, by institutional characteristics: 1996--continued

Institutional characteristic	Distribution in student residence halls[1]	Available in various offices and/or building lobbies around the institution	Available at student orientation, registration, and/or other student activities	Publication in the campus newspaper	Posting on campus bulletin boards	Other
All institutions[2]	50	67	85	22	36	13
Type						
For-profit less-than-2-year	(#)	47	85	2	43	12
Other less-than-2-year	(#)	52	71	3	24	16
Public 2-year	53	81	86	34	38	12
Private 2-year	49	58	81	15	29	10
Public 4-year	63	90	93	44	27	16
Private 4-year	45	75	83	32	34	14
Percent of students in campus housing						
No campus housing	--	58	83	16	39	12
Less than 25 percent	57	89	86	33	36	12
25 percent or more	46	76	88	29	25	16
Metropolitan status[3]						
Large city	51	64	80	25	35	11
Mid-size city	53	68	85	24	34	12
Urban fringe	45	61	86	18	36	15
Town or rural	51	74	87	21	34	13
Institutional size (enrollment)						
Less than 200	27	50	85	7	38	12
200 to 999	54	60	76	19	37	12
1,000 to 2,999	46	84	89	28	32	9
3,000 to 9,999	56	86	92	39	35	17
10,000 or more	62	86	88	45	29	16

(+) Less than 0.5 percent.

(#) Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

--Not applicable, based only on those institutions that have campus housing.

[1]Based on those institutions that have any campus housing.

[2] Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

[3]Analyses by metropolitan status exclude institutions in Puerto Rico, since the Bureau of the Census does not assign locale codes for Puerto Rico.

NOTE: Zeros indicate that no institution in the sample gave the indicated response. Percents are based on those institutions that compile an annual security report. Institutions could disseminate their security report in multiple ways. Thus, the percents for the dissemination approaches sum to more than 100 percent.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

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4. Campus Security Procedures and Programs

The Campus Security Act was intended, in part, to encourage postsecondary institutions to put more emphasis on campus safety and on crime prevention services and programs. This section of the report provides information about what postsecondary institutions are doing to improve campus security, including access to rape crisis counseling, increases in lighting levels in campus areas, services and programs concerning campus safety, and types of public safety employees providing campus security.

Access to Rape Crisis Counseling

The Campus Security Act requires notification to students of existing on- and off-campus counseling, mental health, or other student services available for victims of sex offenses. One aspect of such services is rape crisis counseling. The survey asked whether students and staff at the institution have access to rape crisis counseling through various sources. Most institutions (82 percent) indicated that students and staff had access to rape crisis counseling through a rape crisis center or hotline run by the community (table 16). A rape crisis center or hotline run by the institution was much less common, available at 10 percent of the institutions. Rape crisis counseling was available at a campus mental health or counseling center at 38 percent of the institutions, at a campus health center at 29 percent of institutions, and from some other source at 15 percent of the institutions.

The availability of rape crisis counseling through a rape crisis center or hotline run by the institution, a campus health center, and a campus mental health or counseling center varied by institutional type, percentage of students in campus housing, and institutional size, such that larger institutions, institutions with campus housing, and public 4-year institutions were particularly likely to have these resources.

Table 16.--Percent of postsecondary institutions indicating that students and staff have access to rape crisis counseling through various sources, by institutional characteristics: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Rape crisis center or hotline run by the institution	Rape crisis center or hotline run by the community	Campus health center	Campus mental health or counseling center	Other source
All institutions[1]	10	82	29	38	15
Type					
For-profit less-than-2-year	4	84	1	5	13
Other less-than-2-year	4	69	8	20	18
Public 2-year	6	82	29	47	15
Private 2-year	7	82	20	29	14
Public 4-year	33	90	84	84	16
Private 4-year	13	81	55	68	17
Percent of students in campus housing					
No campus housing	5	81	10	19	14
Less than 25 percent	18	88	56	70	11
25 percent or more	18	85	70	78	19
Metropolitan status[2]					
Large city	10	77	26	33	12
Mid-size city	11	88	32	42	16
Urban fringe	9	84	28	36	18
Town or rural	9	80	31	43	14
Institutional size (enrollment)					
Less than 200	5	80	8	11	15
200 to 999	4	78	21	34	15
1,000 to 2,999	15	86	51	63	13
3,000 to 9,999	16	89	56	75	16
10,000 or more	30	91	77	84	17

[1]Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

[2]Analyses by metropolitan status exclude institutions in Puerto Rico, since the Bureau of the Census does not assign locale codes for Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

Table 17.--Percent of postsecondary institutions that increased lighting levels in various campus areas in the last 5 years, by institutional characteristics: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Within campus buildings	In parking lots and structures	On campus grounds and walkways
All institutions[1]	51	66	60
Type			
For-profit less-than-2-year	35	42	30
Other less-than-2-year	41	65	55
Public 2-year	69	86	82
Private 2-year	38	58	46
Public 4-year	68	91	96
Private 4-year	61	75	78
Percent of students in campus housing			
No campus housing	42	57	46
Less than 25 percent	72	82	82
25 percent or more	65	81	90
Metropolitan status[2]			
Large city	46	57	51
Mid-size city	54	68	61
Urban fringe	48	69	60
Town or rural	54	69	69
Institutional size (enrollment)			
Less than 200	35	45	36
200 to 999	49	65	56
1,000 to 2,999	63	88	86
3,000 to 9,999	74	88	91
10,000 or more	74	91	94

[1]Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

[2]Analyses by metropolitan status exclude institutions in Puerto Rico, since the Bureau of the Census does not assign locale codes for Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

Increased Lighting Levels

Institutions were asked whether they had increased lighting levels in various campus areas in the last 5 years. The 5-year time frame was used since approximately 5 years had elapsed since the passage of the campus crime legislation and the survey data collection. In that period, 66 percent of institutions had increased lighting levels in parking lots and structures, 60 percent had increased lighting levels on campus grounds and walkways, and 51 percent had increased lighting levels within campus buildings (table 17). Public and private 4-year and public 2-year institutions generally were more likely to have increased lighting levels than private 2-year and all less-than-2-year institutions. Institutions with campus housing more frequently had increased lighting levels than did institutions without

campus housing, as did larger institutions compared with smaller institutions. For example, 96 percent of public 4-year institutions and 94 percent of institutions with 10,000 or more students had improved lighting on campus grounds and walkways, compared with 30 percent of for-profit less-than-2-year institutions and 36 percent of institutions with less than 200 students.

Services and Programs Concerning Campus Safety

Part of the intent of the campus security legislation was to encourage postsecondary education institutions to pay more attention to the prevention of crime on campus. One way that institutions can do this is through services or programs that foster campus safety. Institutions were asked whether they offered various services or programs concerning campus safety, and whether the service or program had been instituted or improved in the last 5 years.

Most institutions with campus housing indicated that they limited access to residence halls (90 percent; table 18). About two-thirds of all institutions limited access during nights and weekends to academic buildings, had a program of publishing or posting safety reminders, and gave safety/crime prevention presentations to campus groups; about half had foot or bicycle patrols by security personnel, night-time escort services, and emergency phone systems; and a third had victim's assistance programs. Night-time shuttle bus or van services were offered by 12 percent of institutions.

Table 18.--Percent of postsecondary institutions that offer various services or programs concerning campus safety, and the percent that have instituted or improved the service or program within the last 5 years: 1996

Service or program	Offer	Instituted or improved in last 5 years[1]
Foot or bicycle patrols by security personnel	46	78
Night-time escort services	48	71
Night-time shuttle bus or van services	12	77
Limited access to residence halls[2]	90	66
Limited access during nights and weekends to academic buildings	64	57
Emergency phone systems	45	77
Program of publishing or posting safety reminders	63	80
Safety/crime prevention presentations to campus groups	64	82
Victim's assistance programs	33	72

[1]Based on institutions that offered that service or program.

[2]Percent of institutions with limited access to residence halls is based on those institutions that have any campus housing.

NOTE: Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

The majority of institutions offering various campus safety services and programs had instituted or improved them in the last 5 years (table 18). Initiation or improvement rates ranged from 57 percent for limiting access during nights and weekends to academic buildings to 82 percent for safety or crime prevention presentations to campus groups.

The percentage of institutions offering various campus safety services or programs varied by institutional type and size, and the presence of campus housing (table 19). The general pattern was that public 4-year institutions most frequently offered the various services or programs, followed by private 4-year and public 2-year institutions. Less-than-2-year institutions tended to offer these programs and services much less frequently than other types of institutions. Institutions with campus housing (both those with less than 25 percent and those with 25 percent or more of their students in campus housing) were more likely to offer the various services or programs than were institutions without campus housing, and larger institutions were more likely than smaller ones to offer the services or programs. For example, foot or bicycle patrols by security personnel were offered by more than 93 percent of public 4-year institutions, 95 percent of institutions with 10,000 or more students, and about 80 percent of institutions with campus housing compared with 6 percent of for-profit less-than-2-year institutions, 17 percent of institutions with less than 200 students, and 29 percent of institutions without campus housing.

Table 19.--Percent of postsecondary institutions that offer various services or programs concerning campus safety, by institutional characteristics: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Foot or bicycle patrols by security personnel	Night-time escort services	Night-time shuttle bus or van services	Limited access to residence halls[1]	Limited access during nights and weekends to academic buildings
All institutions[2]	46	48	12	90	64
Type					
For-profit less-than-2-year	6	15	(+)	(#)	32
Other less-than-2-year	23	22	2	(#)	59
Public 2-year	68	65	6	79	77
Private 2-year	42	47	12	90	63
Public 4-year	93	83	36	95	94
Private 4-year	71	71	24	92	85
Percent of students in campus housing					
No campus housing	29	35	3	--	50
Less than 25 percent	80	73	26	86	92
25 percent or more	79	74	29	93	91
Metropolitan status[3]					
Large city	45	50	12	91	58
Mid-size city	50	51	15	89	63
Urban fringe	44	48	9	93	64
Town or rural	44	46	10	88	69
Institutional size (enrollment)					
Less than 200	17	23	4	73	39
200 to 999	37	43	6	90	67
1,000 to 2,999	79	74	16	92	86
3,000 to 9,999	83	79	24	94	88
10,000 or more	95	93	45	94	93

Table 19.--Percent of postsecondary institutions that offer various services or programs concerning campus safety, by institutional characteristics: 1996--continued

Institutional characteristic	Emergency phone systems	Program of publishing or posting safety reminders	Safety/crime prevention presentations to campus groups	Victim's assistance programs
All institutions[2]	45	63	64	33
Type				
For-profit less-than-2-year	27	47	43	18
Other less-than-2-year	38	48	50	20
Public 2-year	50	70	74	33
Private 2-year	38	54	52	29
Public 4-year	79	88	94	70
Private 4-year	57	75	79	43
Percent of students in campus housing				
No campus housing	35	52	50	22
Less than 25 percent	61	83	91	49
25 percent or more	67	83	87	56
Metropolitan status[3]				
Large city	40	63	59	28
Mid-size city	51	62	67	35
Urban fringe	49	64	64	37
Town or rural	38	61	64	32
Institutional size (enrollment)				
Less than 200	31	48	47	22
200 to 999	36	58	58	22
1,000 to 2,999	54	73	80	45
3,000 to 9,999	71	87	88	54
10,000 or more	88	90	95	70

(+) Less than 0.5 percent.

(#)Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

--Not applicable, based only on those institutions that have campus housing.

[1]Based on those institutions that have any campus housing.

[2]Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

[3]Analyses by metropolitan status exclude institutions in Puerto Rico, since the Bureau of the Census does not assign locale codes for Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

Public Safety Employees

Campus security can be provided by many types of public safety employees. Security may be provided by sworn officers (i.e., officers with full arrest power) who are employees of the institution or who are employees of a state or local law enforcement agency (e.g., state police who are assigned to police duties on a public college campus). Security may also be provided by security officers or guards who are not sworn officers, by contract security (firms or individuals who are not employees of the institution who provide security under contract), or by other types of security personnel. Institutions may use just one type of public safety employee or different types to serve different security functions.

About a third of the institutions used security officers or guards for campus security, 28 percent used sworn officers employed by a state or local law enforcement agency, 24 percent used contract security, and 18 percent used sworn officers employed by the institution (table 20). Eight percent of the institutions said that security was provided by city or state police when called (e.g., through the use of 911 or other local emergency numbers),[14] and 15 percent indicated that security was provided by other types of security personnel. A particularly striking finding was the very high percentage of public 4-year institutions and institutions with 10,000 or more students, compared with other institutional types and sizes, that used sworn officers employed by the institution.

Many institutions, especially less-than-2-year institutions, indicated that they used sworn officers employed by a state or local law enforcement agency. This category was intended to refer to officers that were assigned specifically to the campus, and not to city or state police who served the campus as one part of a larger patrol area. However, this was not explicit in the definitions of security personnel provided on the questionnaire, and it appears that many institutions interpreted this category to include city and state police officers serving the campus as part of a larger patrol area.

Institutions were also asked to indicate which one type of public safety employee had the primary responsibility for providing campus security. Twenty-three percent of the institutions indicated that security officers or guards had primary responsibility for campus security, 19 percent used sworn officers employed by a state or local law enforcement agency, 17 percent primarily used sworn officers employed by the institution, 14 percent gave primary responsibility

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[14] This category was not given on the questionnaire. However, it was created from the "other, specify" category since it was mentioned frequently by institutions.

Table 20.--Percent of postsecondary institutions using various types of public safety employees to provide campus security, by institutional characteristics: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Sworn officers employed by the institution	Sworn officers employed by a state or local law enforcement agency	Security officer/ guard	Contract security	City or state police when called	Other security
All institutions[1]	18	28	34	24	8	15
Type						
For-profit less-than-2-year	(+)	35	5	10	16	19
Other less-than-2-year	10	40	25	18	7	11
Public 2-year	30	33	48	30	5	14
Private 2-year	6	23	32	30	6	10
Public 4-year	80	26	55	23	2	18
Private 4-year	17	19	56	35	3	12
Percent of students in campus housing						
No campus housing	10	32	21	21	10	15
Less than 25 percent	37	27	49	39	2	15
25 percent or more	34	20	66	25	4	15
Metropolitan status[2]						
Large city	17	23	29	33	4	16
Mid-size city	20	27	39	25	8	17
Urban fringe	19	33	32	18	10	16
Town or rural	18	33	36	18	11	10
Institutional size (enrollment)						
Less than 200	2	34	13	12	14	14
200 to 999	8	24	32	33	6	15
1,000 to 2,999	26	26	55	33	2	14
3,000 to 9,999	48	27	58	29	4	15
10,000 or more	75	23	68	26	3	24

(+) Less than 0.5 percent.

[1]Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

[2]Analyses by metropolitan status exclude institutions in Puerto Rico, since the Bureau of the Census does not assign locale codes for Puerto Rico.

NOTE: For each type of public safety employee, institutions indicated whether they used that type of employee. Thus, percents across each row do not sum to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

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for security to contract security, 7 percent indicated that they primarily used city or state police when called, 8 percent gave primary responsibility to other types of security, and 12 percent indicated no public safety employees (table 21). As with the overall use of various types of campus security, the most striking finding was the very high percentage of public 4-year institutions and institutions with 10,000 or more students that indicated that sworn officers employed by the institution had primary responsibility for campus security. Less-than-2-year and private 2-year institutions, institutions without campus housing, and institutions with less than 1,000 students generally were more likely to indicate that they had no public safety employees.

Table 21.--Percent of postsecondary institutions indicating which one type of public safety employee has primary responsibility for providing campus security, by institutional characteristics: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Sworn officers employed by the institution	Sworn officers employed by a state or local law enforcement agency	Security officer/ guard	Contract security	City or state police when called	Other security	No public safety employees
All institutions[1]	17	19	23	14	7	8	12
Type							
For-profit less-than-2-year	(+)	33	4	7	15	16	24
Other less-than-2-year	8	33	18	12	6	6	17
Public 2-year	27	15	29	15	4	6	4
Private 2-year	4	18	31	20	5	4	18
Public 4-year	80	7	9	4	1	0	0
Private 4-year	15	6	46	22	2	4	5
Percent of students in campus housing							
No campus housing	8	25	15	14	10	11	18
Less than 25 percent	35	10	30	22	(+)	1	0
25 percent or more	31	7	44	10	3	4	1
Metropolitan status[2]							
Large city	15	14	18	25	3	10	15
Mid-size city	19	17	27	12	7	8	10
Urban fringe	17	22	23	8	8	9	12
Town or rural	16	25	25	8	10	4	13
Institutional size (enrollment)							
Less than 200	2	32	12	8	14	10	23
200 to 999	7	16	25	23	5	11	13
1,000 to 2,999	21	12	39	21	0	5	1
3,000 to 9,999	46	4	33	10	3	3	1
10,000 or more	73	3	20	3	1	1	0

(+) Less than 0.5 percent.

[1]Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

[2]Analyses by metropolitan status exclude institutions in Puerto Rico, since the Bureau of the Census does not assign locale codes for Puerto Rico.

NOTE: Zeros indicate that no institution in the sample gave the indicated response. Percents are computed across each row, but may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

5. Summary

The Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act was passed by Congress in 1990 in response to concerns about crime and security at postsecondary education institutions. This Act requires institutions participating in student financial aid programs under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to disclose information about campus safety policies and procedures and to provide statistics concerning whether certain crimes took place on campus. The 1996 PEQIS survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions collected information from institutions about campus crime statistics for 1992, 1993, and 1994; annual security reports compiled by institutions; and campus security procedures and programs. This survey was the first attempt to gather such information from a nationally representative sample of postsecondary institutions. The results of this survey provide the first national estimates about campus crime and security and allow comparisons to be made between various kinds of institutions. These survey results also provide the context for interpreting the campus crime and security information provided to the public by individual institutions.

The survey included public, private nonprofit, and private for-profit postsecondary education institutions at all levels (less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year, including graduate-level) that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs, since these are the institutions to which the Campus Security Act applies. This very diverse group of institutions includes colleges and universities, trade and technical schools, nursing and allied health schools, and other postsecondary schools such as cosmetology and business schools. It is important to keep in mind the diverse nature of these institutions when interpreting the survey results. Results tended to vary substantially by institutional type, whether the institution had campus housing, and the size of the institution. In general, public 4-year institutions, those with campus housing, and larger institutions were likely to show similar patterns of results, since these analysis variables are related to each other.

6. Survey Methodology and Data Reliability

Postsecondary Education Quick Information System

The Postsecondary Education Quick Information System (PEQIS) was established in 1991 by the National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education. PEQIS is designed to conduct brief surveys of postsecondary institutions or state higher education agencies on postsecondary education topics of national importance. Surveys are generally limited to two or three pages of questions, with a response burden of about 30 minutes per respondent. Most PEQIS institutional surveys use a previously recruited, nationally representative panel of institutions. The sampling frame for the PEQIS panel recruited in 1992 was constructed from the 1990-91 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Institutional Characteristics file. Institutions eligible for the PEQIS frame for the panel recruited in 1992 included 2-year and 4-year (including graduate-level) institutions (both institutions of higher education and other postsecondary institutions) and less-than-2-year institutions of higher education located in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico: a total of 5,317 institutions.

The PEQIS sampling frame for the panel recruited in 1992 was stratified by instructional level (4-year, 2-year, less-than-2-year), control (public, private nonprofit, private for-profit), highest level of offering (doctor's/first professional, master's, bachelor's, less than bachelor's), total enrollment, and status as either an institution of higher education or other postsecondary institution. Within each of the strata, institutions were sorted by region (Northeast, Southeast, Central, West), whether the institution had a relatively high minority enrollment, and whether the institution had research expenditures exceeding $1 million. The sample of 1,665 institutions was allocated to the strata in proportion to the aggregate square root of full-time-equivalent enrollment. Institutions within a stratum were sampled with equal probabilities of selection. During panel recruitment, 50 institutions were found to be ineligible for PEQIS, primarily because they had closed or offered just correspondence courses. The final unweighted response rate at the end of PEQIS panel recruitment in spring 1992 was 98 percent (1,576 of the 1,615 eligible institutions). The weighted response rate for panel recruitment was 96 percent.

Each institution in the PEQIS panel was asked to identify a campus representative to serve as survey coordinator. The campus representative facilitates data collection by identifying the appropriate respondent for each survey and forwarding the questionnaire to that person.

Sample and Response Rates

The sample for this survey consisted of 1,017 2-year and 4-year (including graduate-level) postsecondary institutions in the PEQIS panel (two-thirds of the panel institutions at these levels), plus a supplementary sample of 505 less-than-2-year postsecondary institutions, for a total sample of 1,522 institutions. In April 1996, questionnaires (see appendix C) were mailed to the PEQIS coordinators at the panel institutions and to the chief executive officer (CEO) at the institutions in the supplementary sample. Coordinators and CEOs were told that the survey was designed to be completed by the person at the institution most knowledgeable about the institution's security procedures and crime statistics.

Some 219 institutions out of the 1,522 institutions in the total sample were found to be out of the scope of the survey. Of these institutions, 140 were ineligible because they indicated on the survey form that they did not participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs, and 79 were ineligible because they were closed or were not postsecondary institutions. This left 1,303 eligible institutions. These 1,303 institutions represent the universe of approximately 6,310 postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs. Telephone followup of nonrespondents was initiated in May 1996; data collection and clarification was completed in July 1996. For the eligible institutions that received surveys, an unweighted response rate of 93 percent (1,218 responding institutions divided by the 1,303 eligible institutions in the sample) was obtained. The weighted response rate for this survey was 94 percent. The unweighted overall response rate was 91 percent (97.6 percent panel recruitment participation rate multiplied by the 93.5 percent survey response rate). The weighted overall response rate was 90 percent (96.1 percent weighted panel recruitment participation rate multiplied by the 93.8 percent weighted survey response rate).

Weighted item nonresponse rates ranged from 0 percent to 4.4 percent. Item nonresponse rates for most items were less than 1 percent. The item nonresponse for the crime statistics was about 2 percent for 1993 and 1994, and about 4 percent for 1992. Because the item nonresponse rates were so low, imputation for item nonresponse was not implemented.

Sampling and Nonsampling Errors

The response data were weighted to produce national estimates (see table 22). The weights were designed to adjust for the variable probabilities of selection and differential nonresponse. The findings in this report are estimates based on the sample selected and, consequently, are subject to sampling variability.

The survey estimates are also subject to nonsampling errors that can arise because of nonobservation (nonresponse or noncoverage) errors, errors of reporting, and errors made in data collection. These errors can sometimes bias the data. Nonsampling errors may include such problems as misrecording of responses; incorrect editing, coding, and data entry; differences related to the particular time the survey was conducted; or errors in data preparation. While general sampling theory can be used in part to determine how to estimate the sampling variability of a statistic, nonsampling errors are not easy to measure and, for measurement purposes, usually require that an experiment be conducted as part of the data collection procedures or that data external to the study be used.

To minimize the potential for nonsampling errors, the questionnaire was pretested with respondents at institutions like those that completed the survey. During the design of the survey and the survey pretest, an effort was made to check for consistency of interpretation of questions and to eliminate ambiguous items. The questionnaire and instructions were extensively reviewed by the National Center for Education Statistics; the Office of Postsecondary Education; and the National Institute on Postsecondary Education, Libraries, and Lifelong Learning, U.S. Department of Education. Manual and machine editing of the questionnaire responses were conducted to check the data for accuracy and consistency. Cases with missing or inconsistent items were recontacted by telephone. Data were keyed with 100 percent verification.

Table 22.--Number and percent of postsecondary institutions in the study that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs, and the estimated number and percent in the nation, by institutional characteristics: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Respondents		National estimate[1]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All institutions[2]	1,218	100	6,310	100
Type				
For-profit less-than-2-year	219	18	1,950	31
Other less-than-2-year	107	9	310	5
Public 2-year	276	23	1,110	18
Private 2-year	105	9	870	14
Public 4-year	242	20	590	9
Private 4-year	269	22	1,470	23
Percent of students in campus housing				
No campus housing	707	58	4,160	66
Less than 25 percent	223	18	800	13
25 percent or more	288	24	1,350	21
Metropolitan status[3]				
Large city	323	27	1,570	25
Mid-size city	336	28	1,690	27
Urban fringe	295	25	1,500	24
Town or rural	245	20	1,470	24
Institutional size (enrollment)				
Less than 200	268	22	2,500	40
200 to 999	248	20	1,530	24
1,000 to 2,999	209	17	1,040	16
3,000 to 9,999	242	20	830	13
10,000 or more	251	21	420	7

[1]Data presented in all tables are weighted to produce national estimates. The sample was selected with probabilities proportionate to the square root of full-time equivalent enrollment. Institutions with larger full-time equivalent enrollments have higher probabilities of inclusion and lower weights. The weighted numbers of institutions have been rounded to the nearest 10.

[2]Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

[3]Analyses by metropolitan status exclude institutions in Puerto Rico, since the Bureau of the Census does not assign locale codes for Puerto Rico.

NOTE: Percents may not sum to 100 and numbers may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

Variances

The standard error is a measure of the variability of estimates due to sampling. It indicates the variability of a sample estimate that would be obtained from all possible samples of a given design and size. Standard errors are used as a measure of the precision expected from a particular sample. If all possible samples were surveyed under similar conditions, intervals of 1.96 standard errors below to 1.96 standard errors above a particular statistic would include the true population parameter being estimated in about 95 percent of the samples. This is a 95 percent confidence interval. For example, the estimated percentage of institutions reporting that the institution uses the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting definitions is 39.7 percent, and the estimated standard error is 1.7 percent. The 95 percent confidence interval for the statistic extends from [39.7 - (1.7 times 1.96)] to [39.7 + (1.7 times 1.96)], or from 36.4 to 43.0 percent. Tables of standard errors for each table and figure in the report are provided in appendix B.

Estimates of standard errors were computed using a technique known as jackknife replication. As with any replication method, jackknife replication involves constructing a number of subsamples (replicates) from the full sample and computing the statistic of interest for each replicate. The mean square error of the replicate estimates around the full sample estimate provides an estimate of the variances of the statistics.[15] To construct the replications, 51 stratified subsamples of the full sample were created and then dropped one at a time to define 51 jackknife replicates.[16] A computer program (WesVarPC), distributed free of charge by Westat, Inc., through the Internet, was used to calculate the estimates of standard errors. WesVarPC is a stand-alone Windows application that computes sampling errors for a wide variety of statistics (totals, percents, ratios, log-odds ratios, general functions of estimates in tables, linear regression parameters, and logistic regression parameters).

The test statistics used in the analysis were calculated using the jackknife variances and thus appropriately reflected the complex nature of the sample design. In particular, an adjusted chi-square test using Satterthwaite's approximation to the design effect was used in the analysis of the two-way tables.[17] Finally, Bonferroni

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[15] K. Wolter. *Introduction to Variance Estimation*. Springer-Verlag. 1985.

[16] Ibid. 183.

[17] For example, see J.N.K. Rao and A. Scott. "On Chi-square Tests for Multi-way Contingency Tables with Cell Proportions Estimated from Survey Data." *Annals of Statistics* 12 (1984): 46-60.

adjustments were made to control for multiple comparisons where appropriate. For example, for an "experiment-wise" comparison involving g pairwise comparisons, each difference was tested at the 0.05/g significance level to control for the fact that g differences were simultaneously tested.

Background Information

The survey was performed under contract with Westat, Inc., using the Postsecondary Education Quick Information System (PEQIS). This is the seventh PEQIS survey to be conducted. Westat's Project Director was Elizabeth Farris, and the Survey Manager was Laurie Lewis. Bernie Greene was the NCES Project Officer. The data were requested by the Office of Postsecondary Education and the National Institute on Postsecondary Education, Libraries, and Lifelong Learning, U.S. Department of Education.

This report was reviewed by the following individuals:

Outside NCES

- Gregory Henschel, National Institute on Postsecondary Education, Libraries, and Lifelong Learning, U.S. Department of Education
- Charles Masten, Office of Postsecondary Education, U.S. Department of Education
- Dorothy Siegel, Executive Director, Campus Violence Prevention Center
- Douglas Tuttle, Director of Public Safety at the University of Delaware and Immediate Past President of the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators (IACLEA)

Inside NCES

- Nabeel Alsalam, Data Development and Longitudinal Studies Group
- Michael Cohen, Statistical Standards and Services Group
- Mary Frase, Data Development and Longitudinal Studies Group
- William Freund, Surveys and Cooperative Systems Group
- Roslyn Korb, Surveys and Cooperative Systems Group

- Edith McArthur, Data Development and Longitudinal Studies Group

For more information about the Postsecondary Education Quick Information System (PEQIS) or the PEQIS Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, contact Bernie Greene, Data Development and Longitudinal Studies Group, National Center for Education Statistics, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, 555 New Jersey Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20208-5651, telephone (202) 219-1366. Institutions that have questions about the Campus Security Act can call the Department of Education's Customer Support Branch at 1-800-433-7327. Additional information about the Act is also available on the World Wide Web at http://www.ed.gov/offices/ope/ppi/security.html, where the Act and the implementing regulations can be found.

Definitions of Analysis Variables

- **Type of institution:** for-profit less-than-2-year, other less-than-2-year, public 2-year, private 2-year, public 4-year, private 4-year. Type was created from a combination of level (less-than-2-year, 2-year, 4-year) and control (public, private nonprofit, private for-profit). Less-than-2-year institutions are defined as institutions at which the highest level of offering is of less than 2 years duration; 2-year institutions are those at which the highest level of offering is at least 2 but less than 4 years (below the baccalaureate degree); 4-year institutions are those at which the highest level of offering is 4 or more years (baccalaureate or higher degree).[18] For 2-year and 4-year institutions, private comprises private nonprofit and private for-profit institutions; these private institutions are reported together because there are too few 2-year and 4-year private for-profit institutions in the sample for this survey to report them as separate categories. For less-than-2-year institutions, "other" comprises public and private nonprofit institutions; these institutions are reported together because there are too few institutions in the sample in either of these categories to report them separately, and these institutions are very different from the for-profit less-than-2-year institutions.

- **Percent of students in campus housing:** no campus housing, less than 25 percent, 25 percent or more. The percent of

[18] Definitions for level are from the data file documentation for the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Institutional Characteristics file, U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

students in campus housing is based on the percent of all students (full and part time, undergraduate and graduate) at the institution in campus housing (including dormitories, on-campus fraternities and sororities, and institution-provided apartments) as reported on this PEQIS questionnaire.

- **Metropolitan status:** large city, mid-size city, urban fringe, town or rural. Metropolitan status is based on the locale codes assigned to institutions by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Large city is defined as the central city of a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) with a population greater than or equal to 400,000 or a population density greater than or equal to 6,000 persons per square mile. Mid-size city is defined as the central city of an MSA but not designated "large central city." Urban fringe is defined as a place within an MSA of a large or mid-size central city and defined as urban by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Urban fringe for this PEQIS survey comprises institutions in the urban fringe of large cities and mid-size cities. Town is defined as a place not within an MSA, but with a population greater than or equal to 2,500 and defined as urban by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Rural is defined as a place with a population less than 2,500 and defined as rural by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The category of town or rural for this PEQIS survey comprises institutions in large towns, small towns, and rural areas. Institutions are reported in these collapsed categories because there are too few institutions in the sample in some of the individual categories to report them separately. Analyses by metropolitan status exclude institutions in Puerto Rico, since the U.S. Bureau of the Census does not assign locale codes for Puerto Rico.

- **Institutional size (enrollment):** less than 200 students, 200 to 999 students, 1,000 to 2,999 students, 3,000 to 9,999 students, 10,000 or more students. Institutional enrollment size is based on the total enrollment of the institution (undergraduate and graduate, full and part time) in fall 1994.

Table 23 shows how the analysis variables of institutional type and size, and the percent of students in campus housing are related to each other. For example, most for-profit less-than-2-year institutions do not have campus housing and have less than 200 students; most public 4-year institutions have campus housing and have 3,000 or more students. Because of these relationships, differences on survey items tend to covary by these analysis variables.

Table 23.--Relationship between the survey analysis variable institutional type, and the other survey analysis variables percent of students in campus housing, metropolitan status, and institutional size: 1996

Institutional characteristic	All institutions	For-profit less-than-2-year	Other less-than-2-year	Public 2-year	Private 2-year	Public 4-year	Private 4-year
All institutions[1]	6,310	1,950	310	1,110	870	590	1,470
Percent of students in campus housing							
No campus housing	4,160	1,930	300	860	670	110	280
Less than 25 percent	800	20	(+)	200	90	230	270
25 percent or more	1,350	(+)	10	50	120	250	920
Metropolitan status[2]							
Large city	1,570	590	50	110	270	110	450
Mid-size city	1,690	460	60	310	330	190	330
Urban fringe	1,500	570	70	250	150	110	350
Town or rural	1,470	290	120	440	110	170	340
Institutional size (enrollment)							
Less than 200	2,500	1,650	190	30	410	10	220
200 to 999	1,530	300	100	150	430	40	500
1,000 to 2,999	1,040	10	20	370	30	100	520
3,000 to 9,999	830	0	(+)	410	(+)	230	190
10,000 or more	420	0	(+)	150	0	220	40

(+) Rounds to less than 10 institutions.

[1]Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

[2]Analyses by metropolitan status exclude institutions in Puerto Rico, since the Bureau of the Census does not assign locale codes for Puerto Rico.

NOTE: The numbers of institutions have been rounded to the nearest 10. Numbers may not sum to totals because of rounding. Zeros indicate that no institution in the sample was in that category.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

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Appendix A

Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reporting/ National Incident-Based Reporting System Crime Definitions

Excerpted from the Implementing Regulations of the Campus Security Act Federal Register, April 29, 1994, Vol. 59, No. 82

The following definitions are to be used for reporting the crimes listed in § 668.47 in accordance with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The definitions for murder, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, weapon law violations, drug abuse violations and liquor law violations are excerpted from the *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook*. The definitions of forcible and nonforcible sex offenses are excerpted from the National Incident-Based Reporting System Edition of the *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook*.

Crime Definitions From the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook

Murder
The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

Robbery
The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated Assault
An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.)

Burglary
The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Motor Vehicle Theft
The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned—including joyriding.)

Weapon Law Violations
The violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Drug Abuse Violations
Violations of State and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (demerol, methadones); and dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbituates, benzedrine).

Liquor Law Violations
The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

Sex Offenses Definitions From the National Incident-Based Reporting System Edition of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program

Sex Offenses—Forcible
Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.
A. *Forcible Rape*—The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (or because of his/her youth).
B. *Forcible Sodomy*—Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
C. *Sexual Assault With An Object*—The use of an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
D. *Forcible Fondling*—The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Sex Offenses—Nonforcible
Unlawful, nonforcible sexual intercourse.
A. *Incest*—Nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
B. *Statutory Rape*—Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Source: Federal Register, April 29, 1994, Vol. 59, No. 82.

Appendix B

Tables of Standard Errors

Table 1a.--Standard errors of the number and percent of postsecondary institutions in the nation that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs, and the number and percent of students enrolled at those institutions in fall 1994, by institutional characteristics

Institutional characteristic	Institutions		Students	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All institutions[1]	108.00	--	177,445.9	--
Type				
For-profit less-than-2-year	84.7	1.1	9,528.1	0.1
Other less-than-2-year	21.1	0.3	20,650.6	0.1
Public 2-year	28.0	0.5	111,240.0	0.5
Private 2-year	63.2	0.9	25,755.7	0.2
Public 4-year	12.1	0.3	80,467.5	0.4
Private 4-year	67.1	1.0	78,097.5	0.5
Percent of students in campus housing				
No campus housing	128.9	1.2	154,729.4	0.9
Less than 25 percent	52.1	0.8	185,967.0	1.2
25 percent or more	65.9	1.2	178,151.2	1.1
Metropolitan status[2]				
Large city	88.4	1.2	192,710.4	1.2
Mid-size city	108.7	1.5	196,427.3	1.3
Urban fringe	93.5	1.5	175,041.7	1.2
Town or rural	80.2	1.4	129,618.2	0.9
Institutional size (enrollment)				
Less than 200	109.0	1.3	11,813.7	0.1
200 to 999	91.7	1.4	48,211.7	0.3
1,000 to 2,999	42.8	0.8	76,696.9	0.5
3,000 to 9,999	31.4	0.5	145,245.7	1.0
10,000 or more	11.3	0.2	175,147.7	0.9

--Estimate of standard error is not derived because it is based on a statistic estimated at 100 percent.

[1]Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

[2]Analyses by metropolitan status exclude institutions in Puerto Rico, since the Bureau of the Census does not assign locale codes for Puerto Rico.

NOTE: Standard errors are computed on unrounded numbers.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

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Table 2a.--Standard errors of the percent of postsecondary institutions with campus housing and the mean percent of students living in campus housing at institutions with housing, by institutional characteristics: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Percent of institutions with campus housing	Mean percent of students living in campus housing[1]
All institutions[2]	1.2	1.3
Type		
For-profit less-than-2-year	0.6	(#)
Other less-than-2-year	1.7	(#)
Public 2-year	3.2	2.1
Private 2-year	3.8	4.3
Public 4-year	2.6	1.4
Private 4-year	3.8	2.0
Percent of students in campus housing		
No campus housing	--	--
Less than 25 percent	0.0	0.4
25 percent or more	0.0	1.6
Metropolitan status[3]		
Large city	3.0	4.0
Mid-size city	1.7	2.5
Urban fringe	2.4	2.8
Town or rural	3.1	3.0
Institutional size (enrollment)		
Less than 200	1.8	(#)
200 to 999	3.4	3.5
1,000 to 2,999	2.7	2.7
3,000 to 9,999	2.5	1.5
10,000 or more	1.5	0.9

(#) Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

--Not applicable, based only on those institutions that have campus housing.

[1] Based on those institutions that have any campus housing.

[2] Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

[3] Analyses by metropolitan status exclude institutions in Puerto Rico, since the Bureau of the Census does not assign locale codes for Puerto Rico.

NOTE: A standard error of 0.0 appears if no institution in the sample gave the indicated response.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

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Table 3a.--Standard errors of the percent of postsecondary institutions reporting any occurrences on campus of specified criminal offenses for 1992, 1993, and 1994

Criminal offenses	1992			1993			1994		
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
Violent crimes[1]	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.4	0.5	1.1	1.2	0.5
Murder	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.4
Forcible sex offenses[2]	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4
Robbery	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.4
Aggravated assault	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.5
Nonforcible sex offenses[3]	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5
Property crimes[4]	1.6	1.8	0.7	1.3	1.5	0.5	1.4	1.6	0.5
Burglary	1.5	1.7	0.7	1.4	1.6	0.5	1.5	1.6	0.5
Motor vehicle theft	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.5	1.2	1.3	0.5

[1]Violent crimes are defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault (*Uniform Crime Reports for the United States 1994*. Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice. 1995. Washington, DC.). The Campus Security Act requires institutions to report statistics for murder, forcible sex offenses (which includes forcible rape), robbery, and aggravated assault. For this report, a composite variable of total violent crime was constructed from the four crime categories required by the Act. Thus, all references in this report to violent crime should be interpreted to mean murder, forcible sex offenses, robbery, and aggravated assault.

[2]Also includes those institutions that only keep combined statistics for forcible and nonforcible sex offenses.

[3]Nonforcible sex offenses are defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as statutory rape and incest. However, some institutions also include crimes such as public lewdness and indecent exposure or follow definitions used in state statutes.

[4]Property crimes are defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft (*Uniform Crime Reports for the United States 1994*. Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice. 1995. Washington, DC.). The Campus Security Act requires institutions to report statistics for burglary and motor vehicle theft, but not for larceny-theft. For this report, a composite variable of total property crime was constructed from the two crime categories required by the Act. Thus, all references in this report to property crime should be interpreted to mean burglary and motor vehicle theft.

NOTE: Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

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Table 4a.--Standard errors of the percent of postsecondary institutions reporting any occurrences on campus of specified criminal offenses for 1994, by institutional characteristics

Institutional characteristic	Violent crimes[1]					Non-forcible sex offenses[3]	Property crimes[4]		
	Total	Murder	Forcible sex offenses[2]	Robbery	Aggravated assault		Total	Burglary	Motor vehicle theft
All institutions[5]	1.1	0.1	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.2
Type									
For-profit less-than-2-year	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	1.6	1.6	1.4
Other less-than-2-year	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.0	1.7	3.4	3.1	2.2
Public 2-year	2.4	0.1	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.9	3.1	2.5
Private 2-year	3.4	0.0	1.3	3.1	2.4	1.6	4.6	4.0	3.9
Public 4-year	2.7	0.8	2.9	2.2	3.5	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.7
Private 4-year	3.7	0.0	2.0	2.5	4.1	2.2	4.9	4.6	3.7
Percent of students in campus housing									
No campus housing	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.6	1.6	1.2
Less than 25 percent	4.2	0.4	2.5	3.1	3.8	2.4	4.4	4.3	3.4
25 percent or more	3.0	0.2	2.1	2.1	3.3	2.5	3.5	3.7	3.9
Metropolitan status[6]									
Large city	2.7	0.2	0.9	2.1	2.3	1.2	3.0	3.2	2.1
Mid-size city	1.9	0.2	1.1	1.7	1.7	0.8	2.4	2.3	2.5
Urban fringe	1.7	0.1	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.5	3.6	3.1	2.6
Town or rural	2.8	0.0	1.6	2.2	2.0	1.4	3.4	3.8	2.0
Institutional size (enrollment)									
Less than 200	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.0	0.9	2.2	2.4	1.6
200 to 999	3.3	0.0	0.8	2.4	2.6	0.7	2.9	2.8	2.5
1,000 to 2,999	3.5	0.0	2.7	2.2	3.2	1.9	3.7	3.9	3.6
3,000 to 9,999	2.8	0.5	2.3	1.9	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.8	3.1
10,000 or more	1.7	0.4	1.4	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.1	1.6	1.9

[1]Violent crimes are defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault (*Uniform Crime Reports for the United States 1994*. Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice. 1995. Washington, DC.). The Campus Security Act requires institutions to report statistics for murder, forcible sex offenses (which includes forcible rape), robbery, and aggravated assault. For this report, a composite variable of total violent crime was constructed from the four crime categories required by the Act. Thus, all references in this report to violent crime should be interpreted to mean murder, forcible sex offenses, robbery, and aggravated assault.

[2]Also includes those institutions that only keep combined statistics for forcible and nonforcible sex offenses.

[3]Nonforcible sex offenses are defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as statutory rape and incest. However, some institutions also include crimes such as public lewdness and indecent exposure or follow definitions used in state statutes.

[4]Property crimes are defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft (*Uniform Crime Reports for the United States 1994*. Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice. 1995. Washington, DC.). The Campus Security Act requires institutions to report statistics for burglary and motor vehicle theft, but not for larceny-theft. For this report, a composite variable of total property crime was constructed from the two crime categories required by the Act. Thus, all references in this report to property crime should be interpreted to mean burglary and motor vehicle theft.

[5]Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

[6]Analyses by metropolitan status exclude institutions in Puerto Rico, since the Bureau of the Census does not assign locale codes for Puerto Rico.

NOTE: A standard error of 0.0 appears if no institution in the sample gave the indicated response.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

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Table 5a.--Standard errors of the estimated total number of specified criminal offenses reported by postsecondary institutions for 1992, 1993, and 1994

Criminal offense	1992	1993	1994
Violent crimes[1]	852.3	1,295.8	824.8
Murder	9.2	10.1	6.4
Forcible sex offenses[2]	85.1	103.6	82.5
Robbery	516.7	941.0	627.2
Aggravated assault	482.1	412.1	349.8
Nonforcible sex offenses[3]	135.6	204.6	149.8
Property crimes[4]	1,393.7	1,527.7	1,469.8
Burglary	1,290.7	1,390.3	1,392.0
Motor vehicle theft	406.1	372.0	355.9

[1]Violent crimes are defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault (*Uniform Crime Reports for the United States 1994*. Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice. 1995. Washington, DC.). The Campus Security Act requires institutions to report statistics for murder, forcible sex offenses (which includes forcible rape), robbery, and aggravated assault. For this report, a composite variable of total violent crime was constructed from the four crime categories required by the Act. Thus, all references in this report to violent crime should be interpreted to mean murder, forcible sex offenses, robbery, and aggravated assault.

[2]Also includes those institutions that only keep combined statistics for forcible and nonforcible sex offenses.

[3]Nonforcible sex offenses are defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as statutory rape and incest. However, some institutions also include crimes such as public lewdness and indecent exposure or follow definitions used in state statutes.

[4]Property crimes are defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft (*Uniform Crime Reports for the United States 1994*. Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice. 1995. Washington, DC.). The Campus Security Act requires institutions to report statistics for burglary and motor vehicle theft, but not for larceny-theft. For this report, a composite variable of total property crime was constructed from the two crime categories required by the Act. Thus, all references in this report to property crime should be interpreted to mean burglary and motor vehicle theft.

NOTE: Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs. Standard errors are computed on unrounded numbers.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

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Table 6a.--Standard errors of the number of specified crimes per 1,000 students at postsecondary institutions for 1992, 1993, and 1994, by institutional characteristics

Institutional characteristic	Violent crimes[1]														
	Total			Murder			Forcible sex offenses[2]			Robbery			Aggravated assault		
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
All institutions[5]	0.058	0.088	0.055	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.006	0.007	0.005	0.035	0.064	0.042	0.033	0.028	0.023
Type															
For-profit less-than-2-year	0.130	0.176	0.319	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.018	0.000	0.125	0.163	0.319	0.044	0.044	0.012
Other less-than-2-year	0.637	0.246	0.497	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.032	0.000	0.000	0.443	0.133	0.404	0.163	0.117	0.094
Public 2-year	0.026	0.024	0.024	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.013	0.019	0.020	0.019	0.016	0.012
Private 2-year	0.243	0.232	0.721	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.012	0.044	0.153	0.144	0.188	0.172	0.150	0.691
Public 4-year	0.058	0.037	0.034	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.016	0.015	0.015	0.050	0.033	0.027
Private 4-year	0.278	0.462	0.280	0.003	0.002	0.000	0.022	0.032	0.020	0.180	0.331	0.215	0.135	0.138	0.093
Percent of students in campus housing															
No campus housing	0.027	0.025	0.026	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.016	0.020	0.022	0.018	0.016	0.011
Less than 25 percent	0.049	0.036	0.048	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.008	0.010	0.010	0.032	0.025	0.035	0.038	0.027	0.032
25 percent or more	0.185	0.293	0.159	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.018	0.020	0.016	0.114	0.214	0.113	0.098	0.090	0.070
Metropolitan status[6]															
Large city	0.068	0.071	0.053	0.002	0.000	0.001	0.008	0.022	0.009	0.034	0.030	0.031	0.044	0.031	0.035
Mid-size city	0.052	0.044	0.063	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.012	0.009	0.008	0.021	0.023	0.033	0.047	0.033	0.054
Urban fringe	0.089	0.070	0.046	0.001	0.002	0.000	0.009	0.008	0.010	0.016	0.031	0.028	0.081	0.055	0.040
Town or rural	0.285	0.512	0.266	0.001	0.002	0.000	0.022	0.019	0.022	0.201	0.375	0.199	0.099	0.146	0.082
Institutional size (enrollment)															
Less than 200	0.475	0.834	0.996	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.220	0.416	0.283	0.467	0.459	1.015
200 to 999	0.981	1.774	0.918	0.012	0.000	0.000	0.032	0.028	0.018	0.721	1.287	0.684	0.310	0.511	0.278
1,000 to 2,999	0.185	0.118	0.110	0.000	0.004	0.000	0.028	0.042	0.030	0.060	0.025	0.071	0.166	0.098	0.065
3,000 to 9,999	0.056	0.039	0.040	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.012	0.008	0.008	0.021	0.023	0.020	0.043	0.028	0.031
10,000 or more	0.025	0.024	0.026	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.006	0.005	0.006	0.010	0.016	0.014	0.016	0.011	0.016

Table 6a.--Standard errors of the number of specified crimes per 1,000 students at postsecondary institutions for 1992, 1993, and 1994, by institutional characteristics--continued

Institutional characteristic	Nonforcible sex offenses[3]			Property crimes[4]								
				Total			Burglary			Motor vehicle theft		
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
All institutions[5]	0.011	0.016	0.012	0.102	0.107	0.106	0.093	0.096	0.099	0.029	0.027	0.026
Type												
For-profit less-than-2-year	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.244	0.293	0.511	0.183	0.266	0.188	0.104	0.140	0.488
Other less-than-2-year	0.103	0.071	0.067	0.391	0.344	0.256	0.262	0.295	0.102	0.137	0.078	0.215
Public 2-year	0.007	0.007	0.010	0.072	0.087	0.078	0.067	0.083	0.069	0.027	0.024	0.028
Private 2-year	0.014	0.015	0.101	0.796	1.234	1.334	0.563	1.080	1.179	0.481	0.417	0.611
Public 4-year	0.016	0.018	0.015	0.166	0.176	0.193	0.149	0.162	0.178	0.053	0.046	0.042
Private 4-year	0.048	0.083	0.048	0.305	0.297	0.243	0.283	0.248	0.208	0.090	0.098	0.085
Percent of students in campus housing												
No campus housing	0.006	0.005	0.008	0.063	0.080	0.077	0.052	0.072	0.060	0.030	0.030	0.039
Less than 25 percent	0.015	0.015	0.016	0.143	0.188	0.156	0.113	0.147	0.135	0.060	0.066	0.050
25 percent or more	0.032	0.054	0.034	0.260	0.245	0.261	0.239	0.223	0.232	0.072	0.065	0.062
Metropolitan status[6]												
Large city	0.010	0.012	0.013	0.218	0.250	0.216	0.193	0.220	0.188	0.056	0.060	0.055
Mid-size city	0.023	0.024	0.019	0.171	0.179	0.199	0.147	0.153	0.182	0.054	0.056	0.052
Urban fringe	0.034	0.064	0.033	0.158	0.149	0.152	0.144	0.137	0.133	0.048	0.040	0.050
Town or rural	0.011	0.013	0.025	0.327	0.278	0.282	0.316	0.268	0.278	0.029	0.022	0.022
Institutional size (enrollment)												
Less than 200	0.507	0.986	0.498	0.988	1.451	1.776	0.733	1.344	1.590	0.623	0.549	0.769
200 to 999	0.006	0.018	0.015	0.826	0.571	0.534	0.764	0.476	0.481	0.148	0.193	0.186
1,000 to 2,999	0.022	0.021	0.022	0.300	0.296	0.318	0.252	0.262	0.263	0.075	0.048	0.071
3,000 to 9,999	0.010	0.019	0.019	0.133	0.153	0.140	0.123	0.133	0.118	0.053	0.052	0.053
10,000 or more	0.013	0.011	0.011	0.153	0.164	0.169	0.136	0.144	0.157	0.034	0.032	0.035

[1]Violent crimes are defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault (*Uniform Crime Reports for the United States 1994*. Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice. 1995. Washington, DC.). The Campus Security Act requires institutions to report statistics for murder, forcible sex offenses (which includes forcible rape), robbery, and aggravated assault. For this report, a composite variable of total violent crime was constructed from the four crime categories required by the Act. Thus, all references in this report to violent crime should be interpreted to mean murder, forcible sex offenses, robbery, and aggravated assault.

[2]Also includes those institutions that only keep combined statistics for forcible and nonforcible sex offenses.

[3]Nonforcible sex offenses are defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as statutory rape and incest. However, some institutions also include crimes such as public lewdness and indecent exposure or follow definitions used in state statutes.

[4]Property crimes are defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft (*Uniform Crime Reports for the United States 1994*. Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice. 1995. Washington, DC.). The Campus Security Act requires institutions to report statistics for burglary and motor vehicle theft, but not for larceny-theft. For this report, a composite variable of total property crime was constructed from the two crime categories required by the Act. Thus, all references in this report to property crime should be interpreted to mean burglary and motor vehicle theft.

[5]Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

[6]Analyses by metropolitan status exclude institutions in Puerto Rico, since the Bureau of the Census does not assign locale codes for Puerto Rico.

NOTE: A standard error of 0.0 appears if no institution the sample gave the indicated response.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

Table 7a.--Standard errors of the percent of postsecondary institutions reporting any occurrences on campus of specified criminal offenses that manifest evidence of prejudice ("hate crimes") for 1992, 1993, and 1994

Criminal offenses	1992			1993			1994		
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
Murder	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4
Aggravated assault	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.5
All forcible sex offenses, including forcible rape	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4
Forcible rape*	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4

*Forcible rape is a subset of all forcible sex offenses.

NOTE: Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs. A standard error of 0.0 appears if no institution in the sample gave the indicated response.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

Table 8a.--Standard errors of the estimated total number of specified criminal offenses that manifest evidence of prejudice ("hate crimes") at postsecondary institutions for 1992, 1993, and 1994

Criminal offense	1992	1993	1994
Murder	0.0	0.0	0.0
Aggravated assault	12.7	22.2	25.1
All forcible sex offenses, including forcible rape	20.5	8.1	3.9
Forcible rape*	20.4	7.5	2.6

*Forcible rape is a subset of all forcible sex offenses.

NOTE: Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs. A standard error of 0.0 appears if no institution in the sample gave the indicated response. Standard errors are computed on unrounded numbers.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

Table 9a.--Standard errors of the percent of postsecondary institutions reporting any arrests on campus for liquor law, drug abuse, and weapons possession violations for 1992, 1993, and 1994

Crime	1992			1993			1994		
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
Liquor law violations	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.5
Drug abuse violations	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.5
Weapons possessions	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.5

NOTE: Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

Table 10a.--Standard errors of the percent of postsecondary institutions reporting any arrests on campus for liquor law, drug abuse, and weapons possession violations for 1994, by institutional characteristics

Institutional characteristic	Liquor law violations	Drug abuse violations	Weapons possessions
All institutions[1]	0.8	0.9	0.8
Type			
For-profit less-than-2-year	0.3	0.0	0.0
Other less-than-2-year	1.3	3.7	2.1
Public 2-year	1.8	1.6	1.5
Private 2-year	2.1	2.2	2.4
Public 4-year	2.8	3.3	2.9
Private 4-year	2.8	2.2	2.8
Percent of students in campus housing			
No campus housing	0.5	0.6	0.4
Less than 25 percent	2.9	2.6	2.6
25 percent or more	3.2	2.6	3.2
Metropolitan status[2]			
Large city	1.1	1.4	1.0
Mid-size city	1.3	1.8	1.3
Urban fringe	1.5	1.4	1.3
Town or rural	2.4	2.1	1.9
Institutional size (enrollment)			
Less than 200	0.7	0.7	0.6
200 to 999	2.1	1.8	2.0
1,000 to 2,999	2.8	1.7	1.8
3,000 to 9,999	1.8	2.5	2.5
10,000 or more	1.5	2.6	2.6

[1]Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

[2]Analyses by metropolitan status exclude institutions in Puerto Rico, since the Bureau of the Census does not assign locale codes for Puerto Rico.

NOTE: A standard error of 0.0 appears if no institution in the sample gave the indicated response.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

Table 11a.--Standard errors of the estimated total number of arrests on campus for liquor law, drug abuse, and weapons possession violations for 1992, 1993, and 1994

Crime	1992	1993	1994
Liquor law violations	1,356.2	1,306.4	1,595.8
Drug abuse violations	284.2	361.5	425.2
Weapons possessions	162.8	123.6	212.4

NOTE: Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs. Standard errors are computed on unrounded numbers.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

Table 12a.--Standard errors of the number of campus arrests per 1,000 students for liquor law, drug abuse, and weapons possession violations at postsecondary institutions for 1992, 1993, and 1994, by institutional characteristics

Institutional characteristic	Liquor law violations			Drug abuse violations			Weapons possessions		
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
All institutions[1]	0.096	0.089	0.107	0.019	0.024	0.028	0.011	0.008	0.014
Type									
For-profit less-than-2-year	0.000	0.068	0.027	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Other less-than-2-year	0.373	0.066	0.064	0.143	0.284	0.417	0.098	0.201	0.145
Public 2-year	0.098	0.092	0.176	0.017	0.026	0.014	0.009	0.006	0.008
Private 2-year	0.450	0.652	0.773	0.106	0.119	0.143	0.028	0.041	0.178
Public 4-year	0.191	0.174	0.191	0.040	0.046	0.058	0.015	0.015	0.011
Private 4-year	0.138	0.137	0.173	0.037	0.052	0.051	0.050	0.026	0.067
Percent of students in campus housing									
No campus housing	0.042	0.030	0.019	0.015	0.013	0.013	0.006	0.006	0.006
Less than 25 percent	0.175	0.164	0.252	0.033	0.051	0.058	0.014	0.014	0.018
25 percent or more	0.216	0.216	0.251	0.050	0.055	0.074	0.035	0.020	0.044
Metropolitan status[2]									
Large city	0.122	0.126	0.127	0.028	0.041	0.035	0.010	0.016	0.015
Mid-size city	0.199	0.182	0.192	0.031	0.040	0.055	0.015	0.017	0.018
Urban fringe	0.150	0.130	0.198	0.032	0.036	0.049	0.016	0.015	0.014
Town or rural	0.286	0.356	0.463	0.075	0.076	0.095	0.054	0.029	0.069
Institutional size (enrollment)									
Less than 200	0.000	0.078	0.876	0.066	0.218	0.314	0.000	0.156	0.234
200 to 999	0.112	0.089	0.129	0.112	0.073	0.137	0.183	0.083	0.234
1,000 to 2,999	0.219	0.211	0.246	0.082	0.077	0.075	0.026	0.022	0.022
3,000 to 9,999	0.190	0.208	0.266	0.020	0.045	0.034	0.016	0.016	0.018
10,000 or more	0.148	0.134	0.128	0.021	0.028	0.044	0.008	0.009	0.007

[1]Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

[2]Analyses by metropolitan status exclude institutions in Puerto Rico, since the Bureau of the Census does not assign locale codes for Puerto Rico.

NOTE: A standard error of 0.0 appears if no institution in the sample gave the indicated response.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

Table 13a.--Standard errors of the percent of postsecondary institutions using each set of definitions for compiling crime statistics, by institutional characteristics: 1996

Institutional characteristic	FBI UCR/ NIBRS definition[1]	State crime definitions	Other definitions[2]
All institutions[3]	1.7	1.7	1.4
Type			
For-profit less-than-2-year	2.4	3.1	3.2
Other less-than-2-year	4.0	4.8	4.2
Public 2-year	3.1	3.2	1.9
Private 2-year	4.9	5.4	5.2
Public 4-year	2.4	2.3	0.6
Private 4-year	4.0	4.2	2.3
Percent of students in campus housing			
No campus housing	1.8	2.1	1.8
Less than 25 percent	3.6	3.1	2.1
25 percent or more	3.9	3.5	2.3
Metropolitan status[4]			
Large city	3.4	3.8	3.1
Mid-size city	2.9	3.4	2.3
Urban fringe	4.4	3.6	3.2
Town or rural	2.6	3.4	2.6
Institutional size (enrollment)			
Less than 200	2.2	3.0	3.3
200 to 999	3.8	3.5	2.4
1,000 to 2,999	2.5	2.5	1.7
3,000 to 9,999	3.0	2.8	1.6
10,000 or more	1.8	1.8	0.4

[1]Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)/National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

[2]Other definitions reported by respondents include local police definitions, common knowledge, and the school reporting system. Almost no institutions indicated that they used a combination of federal and state definitions.

[3]Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

[4]Analyses by metropolitan status exclude institutions in Puerto Rico, since the Bureau of the Census does not assign locale codes for Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

Table 14a.--Standard errors of the percent of postsecondary institutions that compile annual security report information for students and staff, and the format in which the annual security report is compiled, by institutional characteristics: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Compile annual security report	Format for annual security report[1]				
		Stand-alone publication about campus security	Part of text of another student or employee publication	Article in campus newspaper	Electronic format	Other format
All institutions[2]	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.7	0.5	0.9
Type						
For-profit less-than-2-year	3.0	4.4	3.2	1.0	0.0	1.9
Other less-than-2-year	4.5	6.6	7.0	0.8	1.5	4.8
Public 2-year	1.7	3.5	3.2	3.4	1.7	1.6
Private 2-year	3.0	4.9	5.5	2.9	0.5	4.3
Public 4-year	1.2	1.8	3.1	3.0	2.4	1.6
Private 4-year	2.4	3.5	4.2	4.8	1.5	2.3
Percent of students in campus housing						
No campus housing	1.6	2.3	1.9	1.6	0.5	1.3
Less than 25 percent	0.6	2.8	4.2	4.1	1.6	3.0
25 percent or more	2.3	2.2	3.3	3.6	1.8	2.2
Metropolitan status[3]						
Large city	2.5	3.3	4.0	3.1	0.8	1.8
Mid-size city	1.7	3.5	2.6	2.5	0.8	1.8
Urban fringe	2.6	3.4	4.6	2.3	1.1	1.7
Town or rural	3.0	3.0	4.4	3.2	1.7	2.2
Institutional size (enrollment)						
Less than 200	2.5	3.4	2.6	1.6	0.2	2.3
200 to 999	2.2	4.0	4.5	3.9	1.2	2.3
1,000 to 2,999	1.5	2.2	3.5	2.6	1.5	2.0
3,000 to 9,999	0.3	2.2	3.2	2.7	2.0	1.3
10,000 or more	*0.2	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.1

*Statistic is estimated at 99.6 percent, which is rounded to 100 percent for presentation in the table.

[1]Based on those institutions that compile an annual security report.

[2]Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

[3]Analyses by metropolitan status exclude institutions in Puerto Rico, since the Bureau of the Census does not assign locale codes for Puerto Rico.

NOTE: A standard error of 0.0 appears if no institution in the sample gave the indicated response.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

Table 15a.--Standard errors of the percent of postsecondary institutions that disseminate their annual security report information in various ways, by institutional characteristics: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Direct mailing to each current student and/or employee	Mailing upon request to current students and/or employees	Mailing upon request to prospective students and/or employees	Mailing to every household in the institution's enrollment area	Placement in campus mail boxes	Posting on the campus computer network or Web page
All institutions[2]	1.2	1.5	1.7	0.2	1.1	0.5
Type						
For-profit less-than-2-year	0.5	3.2	2.7	0.2	1.3	0.0
Other less-than-2-year	0.8	6.0	6.6	2.0	2.3	0.5
Public 2-year	2.7	3.1	2.6	1.0	2.9	1.4
Private 2-year	3.3	5.8	5.3	0.4	3.5	0.5
Public 4-year	3.4	1.8	1.5	0.3	2.5	2.1
Private 4-year	3.7	3.0	3.0	0.6	3.3	1.4
Percent of students in campus housing						
No campus housing	1.3	1.9	1.9	0.3	1.6	0.4
Less than 25 percent	3.1	3.0	2.7	1.0	4.5	1.4
25 percent or more	3.2	2.5	2.5	0.2	2.7	1.7
Metropolitan status[3]						
Large city	2.4	4.1	4.2	0.6	2.4	0.8
Mid-size city	2.4	3.2	3.2	0.6	2.5	0.6
Urban fringe	2.4	4.5	3.9	0.5	3.0	1.1
Town or rural	3.1	2.9	3.6	0.5	2.9	1.6
Institutional size (enrollment)						
Less than 200	1.1	3.4	2.6	0.2	1.8	0.2
200 to 999	2.4	3.8	3.4	0.5	3.0	1.2
1,000 to 2,999	3.3	2.2	2.0	0.9	3.8	1.4
3,000 to 9,999	3.3	2.8	1.9	1.1	3.0	1.4
10,000 or more	2.5	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.7

Table 15a.--Standard errors of the percent of postsecondary institutions that disseminate their annual security report information in various ways, by institutional characteristics: 1996--continued

Institutional characteristic	Distribution in student residence halls[1]	Available in various offices and/or building lobbies around the institution	Available at student orientation, registration, and/or other student activities	Publication in the campus newspaper	Posting on campus bulletin boards	Other
All institutions[2]	2.6	1.6	1.2	1.9	1.9	1.2
Type						
For-profit less-than-2-year	(#)	4.8	2.9	1.1	5.6	2.7
Other less-than-2-year	(#)	7.1	7.3	0.8	5.5	3.5
Public 2-year	6.2	2.8	2.6	3.2	3.4	2.0
Private 2-year	9.6	5.8	4.4	4.8	6.1	3.8
Public 4-year	3.4	1.8	1.3	2.8	3.0	1.9
Private 4-year	4.0	3.9	3.2	4.9	3.1	2.6
Percent of students in campus housing						
No campus housing	--	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.8	1.5
Less than 25 percent	3.7	2.4	3.8	4.1	3.8	2.2
25 percent or more	3.0	2.8	2.5	3.8	3.4	2.6
Metropolitan status[3]						
Large city	5.8	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.6	2.1
Mid-size city	5.0	2.6	2.0	2.3	3.5	1.8
Urban fringe	6.3	3.9	3.2	2.6	5.2	2.3
Town or rural	3.8	2.8	2.2	3.3	3.4	2.5
Institutional size (enrollment)						
Less than 200	11.3	3.8	2.6	3.2	6.0	2.4
200 to 999	6.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.1	2.4
1,000 to 2,999	4.0	2.8	1.9	2.8	3.8	2.3
3,000 to 9,999	4.5	1.6	1.6	2.7	3.2	1.9
10,000 or more	2.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8

(#) Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

--Not applicable, based only on those institutions that have campus housing.

[1]Based on those institutions that have any campus housing.

[2]Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

[3]Analyses by metropolitan status exclude institutions in Puerto Rico, since the Bureau of the Census does not assign locale codes for Puerto Rico.

NOTE: A standard error of 0.0 appears if no institution in the sample gave the indicated response.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

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Table 16a.--Standard errors of the percent of postsecondary institutions indicating that students and staff have access to rape crisis counseling through various sources, by institutional characteristics: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Rape crisis center or hotline run by the institution	Rape crisis center or hotline run by the community	Campus health center	Campus mental health or counseling center	Other source
All institutions[1]	0.7	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.5
Type					
For-profit less-than-2-year	1.2	2.5	0.4	1.5	2.4
Other less-than-2-year	1.8	5.3	2.5	4.0	2.9
Public 2-year	1.4	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.4
Private 2-year	2.4	4.0	3.8	4.6	4.3
Public 4-year	2.9	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.0
Private 4-year	2.1	3.0	3.8	4.0	3.6
Percent of students in campus housing					
No campus housing	0.8	2.0	1.0	1.2	1.0
Less than 25 percent	1.9	2.7	4.0	3.5	2.1
25 percent or more	2.3	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.2
Metropolitan status[2]					
Large city	1.5	3.4	2.3	2.7	2.0
Mid-size city	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.6
Urban fringe	1.6	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.2
Town or rural	1.7	3.5	2.4	2.6	2.2
Institutional size (enrollment)					
Less than 200	1.3	2.8	1.7	1.8	2.3
200 to 999	1.4	3.1	3.0	3.7	3.1
1,000 to 2,999	2.3	2.5	3.1	2.3	2.2
3,000 to 9,999	1.6	1.7	3.0	2.6	2.2
10,000 or more	2.5	1.5	2.1	1.7	1.2

[1]Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

[2]Analyses by metropolitan status exclude institutions in Puerto Rico, since the Bureau of the Census does not assign locale codes for Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

Table 17a.--Standard errors of the percent of postsecondary institutions that increased lighting levels in various campus areas in the last 5 years, by institutional characteristics: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Within campus buildings	In parking lots and structures	On campus grounds and walkways
All institutions[1]	1.6	1.4	1.4
Type			
For-profit less-than-2-year	3.0	3.7	3.2
Other less-than-2-year	4.6	5.2	4.8
Public 2-year	3.5	2.1	2.4
Private 2-year	5.4	5.3	5.9
Public 4-year	3.3	2.0	1.4
Private 4-year	4.6	3.2	3.1
Percent of students in campus housing			
No campus housing	1.9	1.9	1.7
Less than 25 percent	3.3	4.0	4.5
25 percent or more	3.8	3.0	2.6
Metropolitan status[2]			
Large city	3.4	3.2	2.9
Mid-size city	2.2	2.9	2.2
Urban fringe	3.0	4.1	3.4
Town or rural	4.2	3.2	3.3
Institutional size (enrollment)			
Less than 200	3.0	3.0	3.2
200 to 999	3.4	3.0	2.8
1,000 to 2,999	3.8	1.6	1.9
3,000 to 9,999	2.7	1.8	1.7
10,000 or more	1.7	1.5	0.9

[1]Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

[2]Analyses by metropolitan status exclude institutions in Puerto Rico, since the Bureau of the Census does not assign locale codes for Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

Table 18a.--Standard errors of the percent of postsecondary institutions that offer various services or programs concerning campus safety, and the percent that have instituted or improved the service or program within the last 5 years: 1996

Service or program	Offer	Instituted or improved in last 5 years[1]
Foot or bicycle patrols by security personnel	1.1	1.7
Night-time escort services	1.4	2.0
Night-time shuttle bus or van services	0.8	2.7
Limited access to residence halls[2]	1.6	2.8
Limited access during nights and weekends to academic buildings	1.4	1.8
Emergency phone systems	1.9	2.0
Program of publishing or posting safety reminders	1.7	1.5
Safety/crime prevention presentations to campus groups	1.3	1.8
Victim's assistance programs	1.7	3.0

[1]Based on institutions that offered that service or program.

[2]Percent of institutions with limited access to residence halls is based on those institutions that have any campus housing.

NOTE: Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

Table 19a.--Standard errors of the percent of postsecondary institutions that offer various services or programs concerning campus safety, by institutional characteristics: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Foot or bicycle patrols by security personnel	Night-time escort services	Night-time shuttle bus or van services	Limited access to residence halls[1]	Limited access during nights and weekends to academic buildings
All institutions[2]	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.6	1.4
Type					
For-profit less-than-2-year	1.9	1.6	0.2	(#)	2.9
Other less-than-2-year	3.6	3.9	0.5	(#)	5.2
Public 2-year	3.4	3.0	1.0	6.1	2.8
Private 2-year	4.2	5.8	3.5	7.2	5.8
Public 4-year	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.2	1.5
Private 4-year	3.2	4.0	2.8	2.4	2.9
Percent of students in campus housing					
No campus housing	1.4	1.5	0.7	--	2.1
Less than 25 percent	4.5	3.6	2.6	2.8	2.5
25 percent or more	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.2	2.3
Metropolitan status[3]					
Large city	2.1	2.8	1.4	4.4	3.1
Mid-size city	2.5	2.8	1.5	2.9	3.3
Urban fringe	3.0	2.8	1.6	4.1	3.2
Town or rural	3.2	3.0	1.7	3.9	2.8
Institutional size (enrollment)					
Less than 200	2.5	1.9	1.2	12.5	2.6
200 to 999	3.2	3.8	1.6	4.3	3.3
1,000 to 2,999	3.3	3.5	2.3	2.2	1.8
3,000 to 9,999	2.0	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.9
10,000 or more	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.0	1.0

Table 19a.--Standard errors of the percent of postsecondary institutions that offer various services or programs concerning campus safety, by institutional characteristics: 1996--continued

Institutional characteristic	Emergency phone systems	Program of publishing or posting safety reminders	Safety/crime prevention presentations to campus groups	Victim's assistance programs
All institutions[2]	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.7
Type				
For-profit less-than-2-year	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.5
Other less-than-2-year	4.7	4.7	5.0	3.8
Public 2-year	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.0
Private 2-year	6.7	5.0	5.7	4.9
Public 4-year	2.9	2.2	1.9	3.1
Private 4-year	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.4
Percent of students in campus housing				
No campus housing	2.2	2.3	1.8	1.8
Less than 25 percent	3.0	3.5	2.8	4.3
25 percent or more	3.9	3.0	2.9	3.9
Metropolitan status[3]				
Large city	3.7	2.8	3.4	3.0
Mid-size city	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.8
Urban fringe	3.0	3.1	2.6	3.3
Town or rural	2.7	3.5	3.0	2.8
Institutional size (enrollment)				
Less than 200	3.3	3.4	3.0	2.6
200 to 999	3.4	3.0	2.4	3.0
1,000 to 2,999	3.0	3.3	1.9	2.9
3,000 to 9,999	3.0	2.1	2.2	3.3
10,000 or more	1.6	1.4	1.2	2.2

(#) Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

-- Not applicable, based only on those institutions that have campus housing.

[1]Based on those institutions that have any campus housing.

[2]Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

[3]Analyses by metropolitan status exclude institutions in Puerto Rico, since the Bureau of the Census does not assign locale codes for Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

Table 20a.--Standard errors of the percent of postsecondary institutions using various types of public safety employees to provide campus security, by institutional characteristics: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Sworn officers employed by the institution	Sworn officers employed by a state or local law enforcement agency	Security officer/ guard	Contract security	City or state police when called	Other security
All institutions[1]	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1
Type						
For-profit less-than-2-year	0.3	3.2	1.1	2.6	2.9	2.8
Other less-than-2-year	2.6	5.0	3.3	3.4	2.7	2.6
Public 2-year	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.0	2.2
Private 2-year	2.1	5.5	4.7	4.9	2.2	3.3
Public 4-year	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.2	1.0	1.7
Private 4-year	2.4	2.8	3.8	3.9	1.8	2.1
Percent of students in campus housing						
No campus housing	0.8	1.9	1.0	2.0	1.5	1.6
Less than 25 percent	3.2	3.4	3.5	4.1	1.1	2.6
25 percent or more	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.3
Metropolitan status[2]						
Large city	1.8	2.8	2.5	2.6	1.1	2.1
Mid-size city	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.7	1.8	2.0
Urban fringe	2.1	4.7	3.0	2.5	2.4	3.0
Town or rural	1.9	3.6	2.6	2.2	2.6	1.9
Institutional size (enrollment)						
Less than 200	0.7	3.0	1.8	2.2	2.8	1.9
200 to 999	1.9	2.6	2.7	3.2	1.8	2.4
1,000 to 2,999	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.6	0.8	2.4
3,000 to 9,999	2.1	2.3	2.9	2.8	1.2	1.9
10,000 or more	1.7	2.3	2.2	1.6	0.8	1.8

[1]Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

[2]Analyses by metropolitan status exclude institutions in Puerto Rico, since the Bureau of the Census does not assign locale codes for Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

Table 21a.--Standard errors of the percent of postsecondary institutions indicating which one type of public safety employee has primary responsibility for providing campus security, by institutional characteristics: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Sworn officers employed by the institution	Sworn officers employed by a state or local law enforcement agency	Security officer/ guard	Contract security	City or state police when called	Other security	No public safety employees
All institutions[1]	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3
Type							
For-profit less-than-2-year	0.3	3.2	1.0	1.8	2.9	2.4	3.3
Other less-than-2-year	2.5	5.0	3.1	2.6	2.6	1.6	3.6
Public 2-year	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.4
Private 2-year	1.9	4.9	4.7	3.6	2.1	1.8	4.2
Public 4-year	3.0	1.7	2.1	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.0
Private 4-year	2.2	2.0	4.1	2.9	1.6	1.4	2.8
Percent of students in campus housing							
No campus housing	0.7	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7
Less than 25 percent	2.9	2.4	3.4	3.5	0.3	1.0	0.0
25 percent or more	2.8	2.2	3.4	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.3
Metropolitan status[2]							
Large city	1.7	2.4	2.3	2.6	1.1	2.3	2.4
Mid-size city	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.8
Urban fringe	2.0	4.8	2.9	1.9	2.4	2.7	2.6
Town or rural	1.8	3.4	2.6	1.5	2.4	1.4	3.4
Institutional size (enrollment)							
Less than 200	0.7	3.0	1.8	1.4	2.7	1.7	2.7
200 to 999	1.8	2.4	2.8	2.6	1.8	2.2	2.6
1,000 to 2,999	3.1	2.3	3.2	3.3	0.0	1.8	0.7
3,000 to 9,999	2.1	1.4	2.9	1.6	1.0	1.1	0.7
10,000 or more	1.8	1.0	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.0

[1]Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

[2]Analyses by metropolitan status exclude institutions in Puerto Rico, since the Bureau of the Census does not assign locale codes for Puerto Rico.

NOTE: A standard error of 0.0 appears if no institution in the sample gave the indicated response.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

Table 22a.--Standard errors of the estimated number and percent of postsecondary institutions in the nation that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs, by institutional characteristics: 1996

Institutional characteristic	National estimate[1]	
	Number	Percent
All institutions[2]	108.00	--
Type		
For-profit less-than-2-year	84.7	1.1
Other less-than-2-year	21.1	0.3
Public 2-year	28.0	0.5
Private 2-year	63.2	0.9
Public 4-year	12.1	0.3
Private 4-year	67.1	1.0
Percent of students in campus housing		
No campus housing	128.9	1.2
Less than 25 percent	52.1	0.8
25 percent or more	65.9	1.2
Metropolitan status[3]		
Large city	88.4	1.2
Mid-size city	108.7	1.5
Urban fringe	93.5	1.5
Town or rural	80.2	1.4
Institutional size (enrollment)		
Less than 200	109.0	1.3
200 to 999	91.7	1.4
1,000 to 2,999	42.8	0.8
3,000 to 9,999	31.4	0.5
10,000 or more	11.3	0.2

--Estimate of standard error is not derived because it is based on a statistic estimated at 100 percent.

[1]Data presented in all tables are weighted to produce national estimates. The sample was selected with probabilities proportionate to the square root of full-time equivalent enrollment. Institutions with larger full-time equivalent enrollments have higher probabilities of inclusion and lower weights. The weighted numbers of institutions have been rounded to the nearest 10.

[2]Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

[3]Analyses by metropolitan status exclude institutions in Puerto Rico, since the Bureau of the Census does not assign locale codes for Puerto Rico.

NOTE: Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs. Standard errors are computed on unrounded numbers.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

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Table 23a.--Standard errors of the relationship of the survey analysis variable institutional type, and the other survey analysis variables percent of students in campus housing, metropolitan status, and institutional size: 1996

Institutional characteristic	All institutions	For-profit less-than-2-year	Other less-than-2-year	Public 2-year	Private 2-year	Public 4-year	Private 4-year
All institutions[1]	108.0	84.7	21.1	28.0	63.2	12.1	67.1
Percent of students in campus housing							
No campus housing	128.9	85.8	20.5	42.0	64.3	16.2	62.2
Less than 25 percent	52.1	11.7	1.4	29.7	24.0	17.2	33.4
25 percent or more	65.9	2.7	5.4	18.9	29.9	19.0	55.1
Metropolitan status[2]							
Large city	88.4	52.7	7.9	11.2	54.8	12.6	54.4
Mid-size city	108.7	60.8	13.5	33.4	54.8	17.2	34.7
Urban fringe	93.5	65.3	13.7	28.1	31.2	11.0	46.5
Town or rural	80.2	34.6	19.2	38.0	27.2	16.4	52.0
Institutional size (enrollment)							
Less than 200	109.0	88.2	19.6	13.6	52.3	5.3	62.8
200 to 999	91.7	28.4	12.7	26.2	44.4	12.3	68.2
1,000 to 2,999	42.8	3.7	4.0	26.4	7.2	14.7	25.6
3,000 to 9,999	31.4	0.0	1.4	21.4	1.5	12.2	13.4
10,000 or more	11.3	0.0	1.4	7.0	0.0	5.8	4.0

[1]Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs.

[2]Analyses by metropolitan status exclude institutions in Puerto Rico, since the Bureau of the Census does not assign locale codes for Puerto Rico.

NOTE: Standard errors are computed on unrounded numbers. A standard error of 0.0 appears if no institution in the sample is in that category.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

Table 24.--Standard errors for data not shown in tables: 1996

Item	Estimate	Standard error
Chapter 1, section on institutional characteristics		
Percent of institutions with off-campus fraternities and sororities with residences		
All institutions	5	0.3
For-profit less-than-2-year	0	0.0
Other less-than-2-year	0	0.0
Public 2-year	0	0.0
Private 2-year	0	0.0
Public 4-year	42	2.3
Private 4-year	6	0.9
Chapter 2, section on crime definitions		
Percent of students at institutions using:		
FBI UCR/NIBRS definitions	73	1.3
State crime definitions	24	1.2
Other definitions	4	0.5
Chapter 3, section on formats for security reports		
Percent of students at institutions that compile an annual security report	98	0.3

NOTE: Data are for postsecondary education institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that participate in federal Title IV financial aid programs. A standard error of 0.0 appears if no institution in the sample gave the indicated response.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Quick Information System, Survey on Campus Crime and Security at Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1996.

Appendix C

Survey Questionnaire

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20208-5651

FORM APPROVED
O.M.B. No.: 1850-0731
EXPIRATION DATE: 03/99

CAMPUS CRIME AND SECURITY AT POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION QUICK INFORMATION SYSTEM

This survey is authorized by law (P.L. 103-382). While participation in this survey is voluntary, your cooperation is critical to make the results of this survey comprehensive, accurate, and timely.

DEFINITIONS FOR THIS SURVEY:

Campus - is defined for this survey as (1) any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes; (2) any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization recognized by the institution; or (3) any building or property controlled by the institution, but owned by a third party.

Sworn officer - has full arrest power as a peace officer or under other enabling legislation. Include any students who are sworn.

Security officer/guard - has non-sworn duties typically assigned to security personnel or guards. May perform some traditional police duties.

Contract security - firms or individuals, not employees of colleges or universities, who provide security under contract.

Other security - police or security personnel not described elsewhere.

Data collected in this survey will be used only for statistical purposes, will be published by the National Center for Education Statistics in aggregate form only, and will not identify individual participants or their institutions.

IF ABOVE INSTITUTION INFORMATION IS INCORRECT, PLEASE UPDATE DIRECTLY ON LABEL.

Name of Person Completing This Form: _____ Telephone Number: _____

Title/Position: _____

THANK YOU. PLEASE KEEP A COPY OF THIS SURVEY FOR YOUR RECORDS.

RETURN COMPLETED FORM TO:	IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, CALL:
WESTAT, INC. 1650 Research Boulevard Rockville, Maryland 20850 ATTN: Lewis, 923822	Laurie Lewis at Westat 800-937-8281, Ext. 8284 or 301-251-8284 Fax: 800-254-0984 E-mail: lewisl1@westat.com

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 1850-0731. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 30 minutes per response, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collection. If you have any comments concerning the accuracy of the time estimate or suggestions for improving this form, please write to: U.S. Department of Education, Washington, DC 20202-4651. If you have any comments or concerns regarding the status of your individual submission of this form, write directly to: National Center for Education Statistics, 555 New Jersey Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20202.

PEQIS Form No. 7, 04/96

1. Does your institution award any federal Title IV student financial aid? *These programs include Federal Pell Grants; Federal Stafford, PLUS, SLS, and Perkins Loans; Federal Direct Student Loans (FDSL); Federal Work-Study; Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants; State Student Incentive Grants; and others.*

Yes ..... 1 *(Continue with question 2.)* No ..... 2 *(Stop. Complete respondent section on front and return questionnaire.)*

For questions 2 through 4, enter " DK" if your institution does not have information for a particular year or criminal offense. Enter zero if your institution collects information about a particular offense, but there were no occurrences or arrests for that offense.

2. For each of the following criminal offenses, enter the number of occurrences on campus that were reported to local police agencies or to any official of the institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities. Report for calendar years 1992, 1993, and 1994.
If your institution only keeps combined statistics for forcible and nonforcible sex offenses, check here ☐ *and report the combined statistics on line b.*

Criminal offense	Total occurrences		
	1992	1993	1994
a. Murder			
b. Forcible sex offenses (including forcible rape)			
c. Nonforcible sex offenses			
d. Robbery			
e. Aggravated assault			
f. Burglary			
g. Motor vehicle theft			

3. For the criminal offenses of murder, aggravated assault, all forcible sex offenses, and forcible rape, enter the number of reported occurrences that **manifest evidence of prejudice** based on race, religion, sexual orientation, or ethnicity (" hate crimes"), as prescribed by the Hate Crimes Statistics Act (28 U.S.C. 534). Report for calendar years 1992, 1993, and 1994. *Forcible rape is a subset of all forcible sex offenses.*

Criminal offense	Occurrences of hate crimes		
	1992	1993	1994
a. Murder			
b. Aggravated assault			
c. All forcible sex offenses, including forcible rape (if available)			
d. Forcible rape			

4. Enter the number of **arrests** in calendar years 1992, 1993, and 1994 for each of the following crimes occurring on campus. *Do not include drunkenness and driving under the influence in these statistics.*

Crime	Number of arrests		
	1992	1993	1994
a. Liquor-law violations			
b. Drug abuse violations			
c. Weapons possessions			

5. Which **one** of the following sets of definitions is used by your institution for compiling the crime statistics in questions 2 and 4? *(Circle one number.)*

FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)/National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) definitions 1
State crime definitions 2
Other *(specify)* _____ 3

6. Which of the following sources report possible criminal offenses at your institution to the office responsible for campus security? If your campus has a particular source but the source does not report possible offenses, answer " No." If your campus does not have a particular source (e.g., does not have residence halls), answer " Not applicable." *(Circle one number on each line.)*

	Yes	No	Not applicable
a. Campus security or law enforcement department	1	2	3
b. Dean of Students office	1	2	3
c. Residence hall directors	1	2	3
d. Office with responsibility for fraternities and sororities	1	2	3
e. Campus health center	1	2	3
f. Campus rape crisis center	1	2	3
g. Local law enforcement agencies (e.g., city police department)	1	2	3
h. Other *(specify)* _____	1	2	3

7a. Does your institution compile annual security report information for students and staff?

Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 *(Skip to question 8.)*

7b. In which of the following formats does your institution compile the annual security report information? *(Circle one number on each line.)*

	Yes	No
a. As a stand-alone publication (brochure, newsletter, etc.) about campus security	1	2
b. As part of the text of a general student or employee handbook, catalog, course schedule, etc.	1	2
c. As an article in the campus newspaper	1	2
d. In electronic format (e.g., on the campus computer network)	1	2
e. Other *(specify)* _____	1	2

7c. In which of the following ways does your institution disseminate the annual security report information? *(Circle one number on each line.)*

	Yes	No
a. Direct mailing to each current student and/or employee	1	2
b. Mailing upon request to current students and/or employees	1	2
c. Mailing upon request to prospective students and/or employees	1	2
d. Mailing to every household in the institution's enrollment area	1	2
e. Placement in campus mail boxes	1	2
f. Posting on the campus computer network or Web page	1	2
g. Distribution in student residence halls	1	2
h. Available in various offices and/or building lobbies around the institution	1	2
i. Available at student orientation, registration, and/or other student activities	1	2
j. Publication in the campus newspaper	1	2
k. Posting on campus bulletin boards	1	2
l. Other *(specify)* _____	1	2

8. Do students and staff at your institution have access to rape crisis counseling through any of the following sources? *(Circle one number on each line.)*

	Yes	No
a. Rape crisis center or hotline run by the institution	1	2
b. Rape crisis center or hotline run by the community	1	2
c. Campus health center	1	2
d. Campus mental health or counseling center	1	2
e. Other *(specify)* _____	1	2

9. In the last 5 years, has your institution increased lighting levels in the following campus areas? *(Circle one number on each line.)*

	Yes	No
a. Within campus buildings	1	2
b. In parking lots and parking structures	1	2
c. On campus grounds and walkways	1	2

10. Does your institution offer any of the following services or programs concerning campus safety? If yes, please indicate whether they have been instituted or improved within the last 5 years.

	Offer?		Instituted or improved in last 5 years?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
a. Foot or bicycle patrols by security personnel	1	2	1	2
b. Night-time escort services	1	2	1	2
c. Night-time shuttle bus or van services	1	2	1	2
d. Limited access to residence halls	1	2	1	2
e. Limited access during nights and weekends to academic buildings	1	2	1	2
f. Emergency phone systems	1	2	1	2
g. Program of publishing or posting safety reminders	1	2	1	2
h. Safety/crime prevention presentations to campus groups	1	2	1	2
i. Victim's assistance programs	1	2	1	2

11a. Which of the following types of public safety employees (as defined on the front of the questionnaire) provide campus security at your institution? *(Circle one number on each line.)*

	Yes	No
a. Sworn officers (i.e., with full arrest power) who are employees of the institution	1	2
b. Sworn officers (i.e., with full arrest power) who are employees of a state or local law enforcement agency	1	2
c. Security officer/guard (exclude contract guards)	1	2
d. Contract security (include contract guards)	1	2
e. Other *(specify)* _____	1	2

11b. Which **one** of the above types of public safety employees has primary responsibility for providing campus security at your institution? *(Circle one letter.)*

a b c d e

12a. Does your institution have any campus housing? *(Include dormitories, on-campus fraternities and sororities, and institution-provided apartments.)*

Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 *(Skip to question 13a.)*

12b. What percent of all students at your institution (i.e., full time and part time, undergraduate and graduate) live in campus housing, including dormitories, on-campus fraternities and sororities, and institution-provided apartments?

Percent living in campus housing: _____%

13a. Does your institution have any off-campus fraternities and sororities?

Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 *(Skip to question 14a.)*

13b. Do the crime statistics in questions 2 through 4 include criminal offenses that occurred at these off-campus fraternities and sororities?

Yes ..... 1 No 2

13c. What percent of all students at your institution live in off-campus fraternities and sororities?

Percent living in off-campus fraternities and sororities: _____%

14a. Do the crime statistics in questions 2 through 4 include information for more than one campus?

Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 *(Skip to question 15.)*

14b. Please list all campuses covered by the crime statistics in questions 2 through 4: _____

_____

15. What office at your institution provided most of the information to complete this survey? *(Circle one number.)*

Campus security or law enforcement department 1
Other office *(specify)* _____ 2

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